Packaged Literature Search 83-1

Exclusive Economic Zone

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of an Exclusive Economic Zone was first advanced by the Truman Administration. On March 10, 1983, President Reagan issued a proclamation which established a 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for the United States, to include Puerto Rico, the Northern Marianas, and other United States overseas possessions and territories. President Reagan's proclamation goes beyond the Truman Proclamation in that the new Proclamation claims a full 200 nautical miles, not just the limits of the Continental Shelf, which may fall short of the 200 mile limit here and there. The three-mile "territorial sea" concept is not affected by the policies set forth in the Reagan Proclamation. One interpretation of the Reagan Proclamation is that although the Proclamation confirms U.S. sovereign rights, only resource-related rights will in fact be affected.

The Reagan Proclamation was arrived at after extensive consultation with other countries, 56 of which already had some form of Exclusive Economic Zone. The United States EEZ is seen as consistent with international law as reflected in the EEZ portion of the Law of the Sea.

President Reagan noted that the United States would forego its right to assert jurisdiction in its EEZ over marine scientific research and to recognize the rights of other nations to assert such jurisdiction in their respective EEZ's.

This Packaged Search was produced by retrieving every citation containing the phrase "Exclusive Economic Zone" or the abbreviation "EEZ".

1257962 212-07962
Legal Regimes for Mining Hard Rock Marine Minerals within 200 Miles. Oceans 82 Conference Washington, DC (USA) 20 Sep 1982
Kronmiller, T.G.
Bureau Oceans and Int. Environ., and Sci. Affairs, Dep. State, Washington, D.C., USA
OCEANS '82.
OCEANS 82 CONFERENCE RECORD: INDUSTRY, GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION - PARTNERS IN PROGRESS - WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 20-22, 1982.
, 1982., pp. 1209-1214
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Conference; Book
REPORT NO.: IEEE-82CH1827-5
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8210
This paper discusses the legal regime for mining of hard rock marine minerals within 200 miles of the U.S. coasts. The paper also deals with emergent legal concepts which may become applicable within the foreseeable future. The particular minerals upon which this paper will focus include consolidated subsurface deposits such as coal, iron ore, sulphur and polymetallic sulphides, and unconsolidated surface deposits such as sand, gravel, certain heavy metal placers and manganese nodules.
DESCRIPTORS: Law of the Sea; mineral resources; exclusive economic zone; coal; iron compounds; sulfur compounds; aggregates; placers; ferromanganese nodules
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: USA
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122; 2404

1252701 212-02701
Draft Convention on the Law of the Sea. 3. United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Resumed 10. Sess. Geneva (Switzerland) 3 Aug. 1981
Anon.
United Nations, New York, NY (USA)
PUBL: UN, NEW YORK, NY (USA), 1981., 175 pp
LANGUAGES: Arabic ; Chinese ; English ; Spanish
DOC TYPE: Conference; Book
REPORT NO.: UN A/Conf 62/L 78
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8204
The official draft Convention has 18 parts containing 320 articles and 8 annexes. The parts are entitled use of terms territorial sea and contiguous zone straits used for international navigation archipelagic states exclusive economic zone continental shelf high seas regime of islands enclosed or semi-enclosed seas right of access of land-locked states to and from the sea and freedom of transit the Area protection and preservation of the marine environment marine scientific research development and transfer of marine technology settlement of disputes general provisions final clauses.
DESCRIPTORS: Law of the Sea; marine resources; ocean space; territorial waters; exclusive economic zone; marine environment; marine pollution; marine technology; conferences; international agreements
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Sea internatio
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122

1252700 212-02700
Report of the Chairman of the Second Committee. 3. United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. 9. Sess. New York, NY (USA) 3 Mar. 1980
United Nations, New York, NY (USA)
THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA. OFFICIAL RECORDS. VOLUME 13. SUMMARY RECORDS OF MEETINGS.
PUBL: UN, NEW YORK, NY (USA), 1981., pp. 81-85
LANGUAGES: Arabic ; Chinese ; English ; Spanish
DOC TYPE: Conference; Book
REPORT NO.: UN A/Conf 62/L 51
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8204
A sum-up is presented of the negotiations among the international community during the ninth session of the Law of the Sea Conference. The negotiation pertaining to the definition of the outer limit of the continental shelf and the delimitation of the maritime frontiers between adjacent states and states whose coasts lie opposite each other. Other jurisdictional issues in the oceans are also dealt with.
DESCRIPTORS: Law of the Sea; ocean space; territorial waters; exclusive economic zone; marine resources; jurisdiction; conferences
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: United Nations
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122

1252699 212-02699
Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Official Records. Volume 12. Summary Records of Meetings. 3. United nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Resumed 8. Sess. New York, NY (USA) 19 Jul. 1979
United Nations, New York, NY (USA)
PUBL: UN, NEW YORK, NY (USA), 1980., 115 pp
LANGUAGES: Arabic ; Chinese ; English ; Spanish
DOC TYPE: Conference; Book
REPORT NO.: UN No E-80-5-12
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8204
This volume contains the proceedings of the resumed eighth session of the Conference. Summary records of meetings are presented: 117th to 120th plenary meetings, 47th to 50th meetings of the general committe, 46th meeting of the first committee and 41st to 43rd meetings of the third committe. The volume also includes documents issued during the resumed eighth session. The documents fall into several categories: resolutions adopted by international organizations having relevance to the Conference letters from representative of states or groups of states to the President of the Conference statements by the representative of states substantive reports of the constituent committees of the Conference and studies prepared for the Conference.
DESCRIPTORS: Law of the Sea; international organizations; marine resources; territorial waters; exclusive economic zone; marine environment; marine pollution; ocean space; marine sciences; marine technology; conferences
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: and tested in
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122; 2109; 2106; 2404

1252696 212-02696
Report of the Chairman of the Second Committee. 3. United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Resumed 8. Sess. New York, NY (USA) 19 Jul. 1979
United Nations. New York, NY (USA)
THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA. OFFICIAL RECORDS. VOLUME 12. SUMMARY RECORDS OF MEETINGS.
PUBL: UN, NEW YORK, NY (USA), 1980., pp. 92-94
LANGUAGES: Arabic ; Chinese ; English ; Spanish
DOC TYPE: Conference; Book
REPORT NO.: UN A/Conf 62/L 42
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8204
This is a report on the negotiations among the international community during the resumed eighth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The negotiations pertain to the definition of the maritime frontiers between adjacent states and between states whose coasts lie opposite each other and other matters related to jurisdictional questions in the sea.
DESCRIPTORS: Law of the Sea; territorial waters; exclusive economic zone; ocean space; marine resources; conferences
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: United Nations
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122

1252694 212-02694
Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Official Records. Volume 13. Summary Records of Meetings. 3. United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. 9. Sess. New York, NY (USA) 3 Mar. 1980
Anon.
United Nations, New York, NY (USA)
PUBL: UN, NEW YORK, NY (USA), 1981., 137 pp
LANGUAGES: Arabic ; Chinese ; English ; Spanish
DOC TYPE: Conference; Book
REPORT NO.: UN Sales No E-81-5-5
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8204
This volume presents the proceedings of the ninth session of the Conference. It includes summary records of meetings: 121st to 129th plenary meetings, 51st to 53rd meetings of the general committee, 47th and 48th meetings of the first committee and 44th meeting of the third committee. The volume also includes the documents issued during the ninth session.
DESCRIPTORS: Law of the Sea; marine resources; ocean space; territorial waters; exclusive economic zone; marine environment; marine technology; marine pollution; conferences
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: equirements, v
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122; 2106; 2109; 2404

1251845 212-01845
Saint Pierre et Miquelon Departement Francais d'Amerique du Nord
Saint Pierre and Miquelon, a French "Departement" in North America.
Sanguin, A.L.
Address Not Stated
NORDIS., no. 110, pp. 1-234, (1981).
LANGUAGES: French
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English ; French
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8203
The socio-political history of the islands is summarised, followed by a discussion of the impact of the 200-mile EEZ on the economic performance of the territory.
DESCRIPTORS: islands; economics; political aspects; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANW, St. Pierre and Miquelon
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2124

1250926 212-00926
Hydrographic Surveys to Aid Exploration and Exploitation in the Exclusive Economic Zone.
Kapoor, D.C.
Intl. Hydrogr. Bureau, 7 ave. J.F. Kennedy, MC Monaco
INT. HYDROGR. REV., vol. 58, no. 1, pp. 7-12, (1981).
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8202
Hydrographic surveys in the Exclusive Economic Zones have become necessary and important for the description of the precise nature and configuration of the sea-bed, its geographical relationships to the landmass, and the characteristics and dynamics of the sea-bed. This paper stresses the importance of measuring the parameters of bathymetry, geology, geophysics, tides, currents, waves and certain physical properties of seawater. The data are essential for determining the extent and nature of the continental shelf, the 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zone and seabed topography.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; oceanographic surveys; continental shelves; exploitation; exploration; hydrographic surveys
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2144; 2146; 2385; 2263

1214868 112-14868; 212-09684
The New International Economic Order and the new regime for fisheries management. 22 Annual Convention of the International Studies Association Philadelphia (USA) 18 Mar 1981
Shyam, M.R.
George Williams Coll., 555 31st St., Downers Grove, IL 60515, USA
OCEAN MANAGE., vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 51-64, (1982).
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8212
The 200-mile exclusive economic zone for fisheries management is criticized by some as being inconsistent with demands for a New International Economic Order. This paper examines the implications of the new fisheries regime for the developing countries. While the regime is no panacea, it will improve the allocation of resources and the bargaining leverage of developing countries. Their long-term success in achieving nutritional, employment and commercial benefits will depend upon availability of infrastructure and venture capital for processing and marketing of the catch, sea-orientation among the peoples and the pattern of internal economic concentration.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery management; developing countries
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: economics
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1121; 1565; 2122

1214860 112-14860; 212-08933
The Politics of a New Legal Order for Fisheries.
Anand, R.P.
Culture Learning Inst. East-West Center Honolulu, HI, USA
OCEAN DEV. INT. LAW., vol. 11, no. 3-4, pp. 265-295, (1982).
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
Special Issue: Politics of the Law of the Sea.
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8212
Greater use of the sea as a source of food can certainly help mitigate, if not totally avert, the ever worsening food crisis instigated by the rapid growth of the world population and its dwindling food supply. But at present only six of the 150-odd nations are responsible for more than one-half of the total world catch of fisheries. Absolute freedom of the sea and laissez faire in the ocean have led to ruthless exploitation and destruction of worldwide fisheries. Recently, however, states have come to acquire control over a 200-mile coastal zone where more than 90% the fish are caught. Despite some apprehensions by a few critics of the new emerging law, the yield of the world's fisheries has increased since the general extension of coastal state jurisdiction in 1975 and has encouraged collaboration and cooperation between coastal and distant-water fishing states as evidenced by more than 150 bilateral agreements. With the acceptance of coastal states as masters in their own houses, the long period of conflict may give place to a new time of cooperation.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery management; Law of the Sea; political aspects; exclusive economic zone; jurisdiction; coastal states
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1121; 1567; 2122; 2127

1214652 112-14652; 212-07964
Ownership of the Fish in 200 Mile Zones. Oceans 82 Conference Washington, DC (USA) 20 Sep 1982
Sullivan, W.L.,Jr.
NOAA/NMFS, Washington, D.C. 20235, USA
OCEANS '82.
OCEANS 82 CONFERENCE RECORD: INDUSTRY, GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION - PARTNERS IN PROGRESS - WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 20-22, 1982.
, 1982., pp. 1225-1231
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Conference; Book
REPORT NO.: IEEE-82CH1827-5
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8211
The fish in a 200-mile zone are owned by the coastal state, under a completely new concept of tiered jurisdiction which has emerged in a relatively few years. The history of this development, not intended by the authors of numerous acts, is discussed. It is on the basis of this new concept of ownership that economic rent may be collected for the fish in the zone. This disagrees with the theory that economic rent may be collected even if the fish are not owned. Ownership does not have adverse implications for other jurisdictional aspects beyond the territorial sea.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery legislation; exclusive economic zone; fishing rights; coastal states; jurisdiction
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1121; 2122

1214634 112-14634
Fleet Controls Hit Economy but Exports Thrive.
Anon.
WORLD FISH., vol. 31, no. 1, p. 33, (1982).
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8211
Since the controls imposed by the Exclusive Economic Zones, Germany's fishing fleet can only fish in either specially negotiated areas or within its own EEZ, which is limited by Germany's very short coastline. While Germany's economy has been affected by these limitations, other facets of the industry, eg. equipment manufacturers, have forged ahead.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery development; exclusive economic zone; economic analysis
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANE, Germany, Fed. Rep.
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1561

1214633 112-14633
Developments in Japan's Fishing Industry.
Anon.
WORLD FISH., vol. 31, no. 1, pp. 21-23, (1982).
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8211
The restriction placed on Japan by maritime countries, typically US and USSR have resulted in a serious reduction of Japan's pelagic fish catches. Nevertheless the total landing of Japanese boats has remained around 10 m tons. Another problem faced by Japan is direct competition with neighbouring nations - Taiwan, Korea and USSR. It is concluded that Japanese boats have to continue to persue fish wherever they can be found until such a time as Japanese consumers increase their consumption of non-fish food. However there will be a substantial demand for pelagic fish which must continue to influence Japanese fisheries policy.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery development; exclusive economic zone; fishery agreements; economic analysis
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: INW, Japan
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1561

1213226 112-13226
UK Controls Klondyking Mackerel Factory Ships.
Anon.
S. AFR. SHIP. NEWS FISH. IND. REV., vol: 37, no. 4, p. 45, (1982).
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8210
In Britain, the govenment began enforcing a regulation requiring the licensing of foreign factory ships which buy mackerel, herring, sprats, pilchards or other species direct from British catchers in the 200-mile limit. The regulation came into effect at the beginning of February 1982. Soon after, officials started licensing some 43 processing ships.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery industry; exclusive economic zone; government policy
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: UK
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1213221 112-13221
Role of the United States Observer Program in Management of Foreign Fisheries in the Northeast Pacific Ocean and Eastern Bering Sea.
French, R.; Nelson, R.,Jr.; Wall, J.
Northwest & Alaska Fish. Cent., Nat. Mar. Fish. Serv., NOAA 2725 Montlake Blvd. 2725 Montlake Blvd. East, Seattle, WA 98122, USA
N. AM. J. FISH. MANAGE., vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 122-131, (1982).
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8210
The Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 which went into effect on March 1, 1977, established the 200-mile fishery conservation zone (FCZ) and placed the fisheries under jurisdiction of the United States. Fishing by foreign nations is permitted within the FCZ if the United States fishing industry is not able to harvest the optimum yield determined by regional fisheries management councils. To aid in the management of the fisheries in the FCZ, a program was established of the Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, to place observers have been used to (1) estimate the weekly catches of groundfish and snow crab made by foreign vessels to assure adherence to fishery quotas (2) estimate the catches of prohibited species such as Pacific salmon (Oncorhynchus spp.), Pacific halibut (Hippoglossus stenolepis), king crab (Paralithodes and Lithodes spp.), and snow (Tanner)crab (3) help in the assessment of groundfish resources and (4) report on observed violations of fishery regulations.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery industry; stock assessment; fishery management; surveillance and enforcement; fishery protection; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: INE, Bering Sea; INE
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1211676 112-11676
Development of Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Somalia. Report of an FAO/UNDP International Indian Ocean Fishery Survey and Development Programme Mission.
FAO/UNDP Int. Indian Ocean Fish. Surv. and Development Prog., Rome (Italy)
TECH. REP. INDIAN OCEAN PROGRAMME., no. 19
, 1978., 32 pp
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: IOP/TECH/78/19
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8209
The extension of exclusive economic zones of national jurisdiction in marine waters consequent on the developments of the Law of the Sea has required many countries to examine the implications of such developments for their fisheries and the need to make adjustments. FAO has been providing assistance to countries at their request to examine these situations and to prepare programmes of development. In response to such a request, the FAO/UNDP Indian Ocean Fishery Survey and Developmetn Programme mounted a Mission to Somalia. This report embodies the findings of this Mission and its recommendations for future action. In addition to this work, the Mission was also requested to suggest emergency measures that would be necessary to cope with the situation that had arisen with the termination of Soviet technical assistance. The report contains recommendations of a short-term nature to meet this situation.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery development; exclusive economic zone; fishery policy; marine fisheries; fishery management
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW, Somali Dem. Rep.
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1601

1211673 112-11673
Implications of the Extended Zones of Maritime Jurisdiction for the Fishing Industry of Thailand.
Labon, A.; Carroz, J.; Gulland, J.
FAO/UNDP Int. Indian Ocean Fishery Surv. and Dev. Programme, Rome (Italy)
TECH. REP. INDIAN OCEAN PROGRAMME., no. 18
, 1978., 13 pp
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: IOP/TECH/78/18
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8209
The Government of Thailand requested FAO to mount a multidisciplinary mission for the purpose of reviewing the implications of recent developments in the Regime of the Sea for the fisheries of Thailand. The mission visited Thailand from 1 to 16 December 1977 and the report contains the mission's findings and recommendations. Thailand's major problem is the fact that in view of the proclamation of exclusive economic zones by its neighbouring countries the fishing grounds exploited so far by the national fishermen are becoming inaccessible to them. The report reviews the approximate losses to the Thai fisheries in terms of decreased catch and recommends measures to be taken to control Thailand's fishing effort as well as actions and projects aimed at increasing fish production to counter-balance the already visible decline of fish landings from marine waters.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery management; fishery industry; fishing effort
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISEW, Thailand
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1601

1211672 112-11672
Fisheries Legislation in Sri Lanka.
Moore, G.
FAO/UNDP Int. Indian Ocean Fishery Surv. and Devel. Programme, Rome (Italy)
TECH. REP. INDIAN OCEAN PROGRAMME., no. 36
, 1980., 81 pp
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: IOP/TECH/80/36
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8209
The Government of Sri Lanka extended its jurisdiction over fisheries to 200 miles in 1977 and requested assistance from the Indian Ocean Programme in revising its fisheries legislation to meet the needs of the new zone. A first report in 1978, Legal and institutional aspects of fisheries management in Sri Lanka with particular reference to the control of foreign fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone, Tech. Rep. Indian Ocean Programme, (22) recommended new draft legislation for the control of foreign fishing operations. The present report reviews existing agreements, laws and institutions affecting the management and development of fisheries in Sri Lanka and recommends the adoption of new legislation for the management of fisheries in Sri Lanka waters, including both domestic and foreign fishing operations. Certain principles are recommended for inclusion in the new legislation and suggested drafts of legislation and implementing regulations are appended. Finally the report points out the need for consultation with the fishermen on the new legislation and includes a briefing note for the carrying out of such consultation.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery management; fishery development; exclusive economic zone; fishery legislation; jurisdiction
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW, Sri Lanka
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1601

1211667 112-11667
Development of Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Seychelles.
Payne, R.L.; . Savini, M.
FAO/UNDP Int. Indian Ocean Fishery Surv. and Devel. Programme, Rome (Italy)
TECH. REP. INDIAN OCEAN PROGRAMME., no. 20
, 1978., 15 pp
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: IOP/TECH/78/20
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8209
Based on a review of existing resource data and past fishing experience in the Zone, the report recommends licensing of foreign tuna longlining and pelagic trawling, subject to annual review, as well as a two-year licence to a pole-and-line skipjack fishing company. A proposal is made for the upgrading of indigenous fishing. A series of questions posed by the Government concerning legal aspects of the Zone are answered, including statements of international law and the domestic law of other countries regarding regulation of foreign vessels in the Zone.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery management; licensing; fishery policy; legal aspects
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW, Seychelles
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1601

1211647 112-11647; 212-06167
Mise en Oeuvre de la Reglementation des Peches
The Enforcement of Fishery Regulations.
Jennings, M.G.
FAO Fishery Comm. for the Eastern Cent. Atlantic, Rome (Italy)
CECAF TECH. (REP.)., no. 80/22
PUBL: FAO/UNDP, DAKAR (SENEGAL), 1980., 35 pp
LANGUAGES: French
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: French
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: FAOCOPACE/TECH/80/22
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8209
The implications of a rational management by coastal countries of fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone are analysed. Policy problems envisaged at governmental and international levels and ways to enforce fishery legislation are discussed in detail. The different national organizational and operational aspects are reviewed.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery management; fishery regulations; surveillance and enforcement; exclusive economic zone; joint ventures
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ASE
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: CECAF
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1121; 2121

1209017 112-09017
Programma de Apoio as Pescas na Madeira - 1. Cruzeiro de Reconhecimento de Pesca e Oceanografia 020080779
(Fisheries Programm for Madeira Island. 1 - Exploratory Fishing and Oceanographic Cruise 020080779.).
Instituto Nac. de Investigacao das Pescas, Lisbon (Portugal)
RELAT. TEC. ADM. INST. NAC. INVEST. PESCAS (PORT.)., no. 3
PUBL: INIP, LISBON (PORTUGAL), 1980., 141 pp
LANGUAGES: Portuguese
DOC TYPE: Book
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8207
A fishery-oceanographic cruise was carried out during July 1979 along the Madeira Archipelago, within the Portuguese exclusive economic zone to evaluate potential fishery resources. Special attention was paid to aspects of immediate interest to local fishermen, such as the abundance of the fish species Aphanopus carbo (black scabbard fish) and the distribution of fishing grounds within reach of the local fleet.
DESCRIPTORS: commercial species; exploratory fishing; catch composition; longlining; trawl nets; fishery oceanography; exclusive economic zone
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Aphamnopus carbo
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: ANE, Madeira I.
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1567

1207867 112-07867; 212-05296
Outre-Mer Francais et Exploitation des Oceans
(Overseas French Territories and the Exploitation of the Sea.).
Acad. Sci. d'Outre-Mer, Paris (France)
PUBL: ACAD. SCI. OUTRE-MER, PARIS (FRANCE), 1981., 204 pp
LANGUAGES: French
Incl.-Bibliogr.: 16 pp.
DOC TYPE: Bibliography; Book
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8207
This book presents a review of the marine resources available in the French over-seas Territories. The law of the sea recognizes the new exicusive economic zones and the exploitation of the oceans will be modified as well. 20 communications describe in these areas: The new law of the sea, and the international and territorial waters. The biological resources. The mineral resources. The energy resources. The monitoring and protection of the territorial waters. A bibliography of 15 pages completes this report.
DESCRIPTORS: mineral resources; fishery resources; resource development; resource exploitation; economics; exclusive economic zone; Law of the Sea; territorial waters
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: French Abroad Departments and Territories
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1121; 1109; 2127; 2109; 2122

1207768 112-07768
Legislation on Coastal State Requirements for Foreign Fishing.
Moore, G.
LEGIS. STUDY FAO., no. 21
, 1981., 411 pp
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Legislative; Book
REPORT NO.: ISBN: 92-5-101038-2
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8206
This publication, compiled by request of the FAO Committee on Fisheries, seeks to review the experience of coastal states which have already set up new licensing and control systems towards foreign fishing operations in light of the future legal regime for marine fisheries, and to provide a source of information in a readily accessible form on the requirements being adopted by coastal states with respect to fishing by foreign vessels in waters under their jurisdiction. It is hoped that this information will be of use to developing countries in designing or revising their own requirements and control systems and equally of interest to distant water fishing nations and private sector concerns. The publication consists of three parts: (1) an analysis of national legislation relating to the licensing and control of foreign fishing operations in coastal waters (2) examples of national legislation (3) tables setting out the present status of jurisdictional claims, licensing and other coastal state requirements for foreign fishing, including the level of fees, and the level of penalties for illegal fishing.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zones; Law of the Sea; fishery regulations; legislation; international agreements ; marine fisheries
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: World Coastal Waters
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1121

1207764 112-07764
The Importance of North Sea Fishery Resources. Greenwich Forum V. The North Sea: A New International Regime? Greenwich (UK) 2 May 1979.
Scott, I.
Fish Econ. Res. Unit, White Fish Auth., London, UK
GREENWICH FORUM V. THE NORTH SEA: A NEW INTERNATIONAL REGIME? RECORDS OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, GREENWICH.
Watt, D.C.
ed.
, 1980., pp. 133-151
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Conference; Book
REPORT NO.: ISBN 0-86103-039-7
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8206
The author discusses the management and economic importance of the North Sea fisheries resources, with a detailed consideration of international agreements relating to this area.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery resources; fishery management; Exclusive economic zone; international agreements; economics; legal aspects; fishery industry legislation
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANE, North Sea
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1205186 112-05186
The New United Nations Law of the Sea and its Implications for Australian Fisherman.
Suter, K.D.
Wesley Coll., Univ. Sidney, Australia
AUST. FISH., vol. 40, no. 3, pp. 34-35, 37, (1981).
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8204
This article discusses the implications of the exclusive economic zone principle with regards to the Australian fishing zone and its fisherman.
DESCRIPTORS: sea law; marine fisheries; exclusive economic zone; fishery development
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Australia Coasts
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1205185 112-05185
Some Economic Aspects of the Development and Management of Fisheries in the Central and Western Pacific. 20th. South Pacific Conference Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) Oct. 1980
Kearney, R.E.
SPC Skipjack Surv. Assess. Program., Noumea, New Caledonia
SPC FISH. NEWSL., no. 22, pp. 6-15, (1981).
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8204
With regard to the impact of the new regime of the sea, the author discusses the types of economic and management decisions Pacific Islands Governments will face.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery development; fishery management; fishery economics; marine fisheries; exclusive economic zone; islands
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: IW; ISE
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1205182 112-05182
Fishing in Latin America. An Outline of What to Expect in the Way of Regulations, Licenses, Fees, and Fines.
Anon.
FISH BOAT., vol. 26, no. 3, pp. 21, 23, (1981).
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8204
An outline of Latin American fishing regulations toward foreign fishing vessels is presented. For each country information is given on its regulations, licenses, fees and fines.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery regulations; international agreements; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Latin America Coasts
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1205179 112-05179; 212-01838
The U.S. Fishing Industry, Five Years After FCMA: 200 Mile Limit Helps.
Mulcahy, M.
Compass Publications, Inc., Suite 1000, 117 North 19th St., Arlington, VA 22209, USA
SEA TECHNOL., vol. 22, no. 8, pp. 47-49+, (1981).
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8204
The state-of-the-art of the U.S. fishing industry is discussed and the value of the 200-mile limit considered. The U.S. commercial fishing industry is primarily composed of small businesses in which harvesting, processing and distribution functions are not vertically integrated. Today the harvesting sector of the U.S. fishing industry employs approximately 250,000 persons, and the processing sector another 60,000. The size of operations runs the gamut from a single individual to a multi-ship business. There are some 101,00 vessels in the domestic fleet, 85% of them of less than 5 gross tons, according to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). These small boats may have one to two man crews, but account for 25% of sales.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery industry; government policy; legislation; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: USA
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: state of the art
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 2122

1204076 112-04076; 212-02691
Implicacoes Externas e Internas para Portugal do Novo Regime dos Oceanos
External and Internal Implications for Portugal of the New Regime of the Oceans.
Goncalves, M.E.; Goncalves, J.; Monteiro, E.; Ruivo, M.
Junta Nac. Invest. Cient. Tecnol., Av. D. Carlos I, Lisbon, Portugal
RECURS. HIDRIC., vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 3-27, (1980).
LANGUAGES: Portuguese
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8204
The new regime of oceans under negotiation at the III United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea is being put into practice by coastal States which have proclaimed Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) or equivalent spaces of national jurisdiction, where they exercise sovereign rights on the natural resources, living and non-living, and the correspondent new responsibilities. Portugal had adopted an EEZ in 1977. The new regime obliges the Portugese State to direct its fisheries policy towards the prior exploitation of the adjacent maritime zone, partly due to the growing difficulties of access to other areas. It seeks, however, to ensure, as far as possible, the traditional opportunities, through the conclusion of bilateral agreements. Some of these agreements have given rise to the establishment of joint ventures. The accession of Portugal to the EEC may also influence the national fisheries policy, in its internal and external features. Portugal gathers conditions for benefiting of a perferential treatment of access to fisheries either within the Community zone or in areas of third States. A condition for the necessary negotiating capacity is the previous definition of a position to support in the negotiations underway.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery regulations; international agreements; Law of the Sea
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANE, Portugal; EEC
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1121; 1565; 2122

1204074 112-04074; 212-02690
Rezhim Morskikh Prostranstv
(Sea Space Regime.).
Kalinkin, G.F.
Address Not Stated
PUBL: YURIDICHESKAYA LITERATURA, MOSKVA (USSR), 1981., 191 pp
LANGUAGES: Russian
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: Russian
DOC TYPE: Book
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8204
Chapters: Recent developments in the law of the sea: Territorial waters International straits Economic zone Continental shelf Prospects for the law of the sea development.
DESCRIPTORS: Law of the Sea; legislation; territorial waters; continental shelves; international law; ocean space; exclusive economic zone
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1121; 1109; 2122; 2109

1203988 112-03988
Feasibility Fishing Projects in the Australian Fishing Zone. Preliminary Catch Data.
Fish. Div., Dept. Primary Industries, Canberra, Australia
FINS., vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 18-20, (1981).
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8203
Tables give the January 1981catch results for the Japanese and Taiwanese licenced fishing operations in the Australian fishing zone.
DESCRIPTORS: commercial fishing; catch statistics; fishery data; foreign fishing; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Australia Coasts
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Scombridae
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1603

1203874 112-03874; 212-01835
Exclusive Economic Zones and World Fishing.
Renton, B.
FAO, Rome, Italy
DEV. COOP. (BONN)., no. 4, pp. 4-5, (1980).
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8203
More than 90 coastal states have extended their sea limits up to 200 miles from shore in recent years, meaning that foreign vessels fishing in such waters can no longer operate at will. With the advent of the new Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs), it is generally accepted that fishing in other nations' coastal waters requires payment that can range from a license fee to investment in the fishery industry of that particular state. These are some of the implications of the legal regime which has been subject to the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. The new concept of EEZ represents a revolutionary transfer of ownership of the sea's living resources. With the extension of fishing limits beyond the previous 3-12 miles, many developing coastal states nor have the opportunity to launch new, rationally managed fishery industries for their own benefit. But to do this they need outside assistance, for many of them have neither established fishing industries nor the fishing fleets or trained manpower to operate them. In this short article the author describes the role of FAO in helping the developing coastal states in this new situation.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery development; international organizations; Law of the Sea
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1121; 2122

1202717 112-02717
Fisheries Development Foundations.
Hill, G.D.,Jr.
NOAA, Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv:, Wash., DC, USA
FISHERIES., vol. 6, no. 6, p. 40, (1981).
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8203
One of the aims of all industries is to increase productivity. This is certainly true of the U.S. fishing industry, especially since the passage of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and management Act of 1976. When it was implemented in early 1977, the United States obtained control of approximately 15 percent of the total world supply of seafood that is found within 200 miles of its shores. Various means of fostering fisheries development have been pursued. Some of the most successful have been industry-initiated efforts to establish self-help organizations to implement and supervise industry development projects. Good examples of these self-help industry/government organization are the fisheries development foundations. Presently there are seven of these regional foundations working hard to develop new fisheries or improve existing fisheries: they are the New England, Mid-Atlantic, Gulf and South Atlantic, Alaska, West Coast, Pacific Tuna, and Great Lakes.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery development; foundations; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: USA
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1102; 1561

1201291 112-01291
Food Odyssey - 2001. Seafoods.
Townsend, D.F.
Australinan Seafood Producers Pty Ltd. P.O. Box 208, Moorabbin, Vic. 3189, Australia
FOOD TECHNOL. AUST., vol. 33, no. 5, pp. 226-229, (1981).
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8201
The paper sets out current statistical information related to the Australian fishing industry. It emphasises the strong export position and the dependence upon the Japanese and US markets. A lack of food technology within the industry is noted as is the overwhelming importance of freezing as a production medium. the domestic sector is compared unfavourably with the export sector and various reasons for this are discussed. Government involvement within the industry is examined and some criticism of the present administrative arrangement is made. Australia's application of a 200 mile Fishing Zone (AFZ) is detailed as is the prevailing philosophy underlining examination of foreign fishing vessel licence application for the AFZ. A lack of industry representation is considered as is the lack of an overall Australian fishing policy. Several challenges are detailed as related to the 200 mile limit, covering fishing vessels, marketing, import replacement, rationalisation and administration.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery industry; fishery management; fishery statistics; food technology; marketing; government policy; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Australia
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1626

1154588 211-04588
Boundary delimitation in the economic zone: the Gulf of Maine dispute.
Anon.
Maine Law Rev., 30(2), 207-245, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8106
Maine boundary delimitation falls into three broad categories. First is the drawing of baselines along a coast that will close off a nation's internal waters. Second, is the seaward limit of the marious marine zones of national jurisdiction. The third is the international maritime boundary between adjacent and opposite states. A three-part analytical process is presented in the delimitation of international boundaries in the economic zone. First, the legal history of boundary delimitation in other marine zones is reviewed. Second, current proposals for economic zone boundary delimitation at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea are analyzed. Finally, an assessment is given of the current economic zone boundary dispute between the United States and Canada in the Gulf of Maine.
DESCRIPTORS: boundaries; Law of the Sea; jurisdiction; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANW, USA, Maine; ANE, Marne Gulf
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: disputes; USA; Canada
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122

1154579 211-04579
Multinational corporations, nation-states and ocean resource management: the impact of the world's 200-mile zone on multinational and national development.
.Gopalakrishnan,C..
Hawaii Univ., Coll. Tropical Agric., Honolulu, HI, USA
Am. J. Econ. Sociol., 38(3), 253-260, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8106
A new regime of ocean resource use will emerge because of the 200-mile exclusive economic shoreline zone in the world oceans. The arrangement will most likely consist of a synergistic partnership of powerful nation-States and powerful multinational corporations. From the perspective of resource use optimization and externalities, less-developed coastal states gain from enlisting the support of multinational corporations. Less developed coastal states lack key factors (capital, technology and managerial skill) necessary to tap oceanic resources. These marine technology factors exist primarily in the private sector. Multinational corporation activity generates new investment and employment opportunities, increases export earnings and improves balance-of-payments for these countries. Multinational corporations also derive numerous benefits, including high marginal capital efficiency and ready access to much-needed resources. What emerges is a unique situation of strong inter-dependence, where one party's strengths are automatically the other's weaknesses and vice-versa.
DESCRIPTORS: resource development; Law of the Sea; exclusive economic zone
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: coastal states
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122; 2127

1154396 211-04396
The promise of OTEC.
.Krueger,R.B..
Nossaman, Krueger and Marsh, Los Angeles, CA, USA
Sea Technol., 21(8), 10-11, (1980)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8105
A brief summary of the theory of OTEC and its applications is followed by the problems in legislating for its development. The jurisdictional concept, which may well affect the legal status of OTEC, emerging from 3. United Nations Law of the Sea Conference, namely the competance of a coastal state to assert jurisdiction over resources in a 200-mile 'exclusive economic zone' is discussed. Domestic legislation and finance for OTEC concludes the discussion.
DESCRIPTORS: OTEC; exclusive economic zone; Law of the Sea
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: USA
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: economics; legislation
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2406; 2122

1151621 211-01621
Law of the Sea: establishment of a 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone. Presented at:) Australian Symposium on Ship Technology: The Impact of 200 Mile Economic Zones Sydney (Australia) 5 Nov 1979.
.Johnston,E.E..
Address not stated
,) Royal Institution of Naval Architects-(Australia)., Jul 1979.
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Conference; Book
REPORT NO.: p 1-4
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8103
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122

1116829 111-16829
Some problems of the management of shared stocks.
.Gulland,J.A..
Marine Resources Serv., Fishery Resources and Environment Div., Department of Fisheries, FAO, Rome, Italy.
FAO, Rome (Italy).
FAO Fish. Tech. Pap., (no.206)
, 1980.
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: 22 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8111
The paper discusses the problems facing countries when managing stocks of fish that move between their EEZs and the EEZs of adjacent countries, or onto the high seas. The action needed depends on the pattern of movement of the stocks. The different patterns of movement are discussed they vary from small local dispersions in which only a small proportion of the stock cross boundaries between national EEZs to long migrations in which virtually all the stock may move from one EEZ to another. Collaboration between countries in research on shared stocks is always beneficial, and should not raise any serious problem. Collaboration in choosing and implementing management measures can be more difficult. The problems raised, and the nature of collaboration required to achieve effective management are discussed in relation to the different patterns of movement.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery management; 'exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: World Oceans
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: pelagic fisheries; international cooperation
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1116827 111-16827; 211-09193
Calculated sea area of the New Zealand 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone.
.Blezard,R.H..
'Laane Kodu', C/- Post Office, Tuai, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand
N. Z. J. Mar. Freshwater Res., 14(2), 137-138, (1980)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8111
A calculation of the area of the New Zealand 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone is presented with definitions, cartographic methods, and calculations based on areas of quadrilaterals of the earth's surface of 1. extent in latitude and longitude. An area of 1,181,487 square international nautical miles (4,053,049 km.SUP-2.), .0.377% includes enclaves adjacent to the Chatham Rise and the Pukaki Rise retained for assessments related to fisheries research programmes.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; cartography
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: PSE, New Zealand
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery regulations
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 2122

1116825 111-16825; 211-09192
Maritime patrol and the 737. Exclusive Economic Zone, surveillance and control, system development.
Boeing Commercial Airplane Company, Seattle, WA (USA)
, Mar 1980.
LANGUAGES: English
Includes maps and charts.
DOC TYPE: Report
REPORT NO.: 227 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8111
This account provides an initial examination of the basic problem of establishing sovereign control over a nation's EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone). In this study, the functional requirements associated with the establishment of sovereign control over the EEZ are identified, a sovereign control system operational concept designed, and multiple regional applications examined. The resulting data provide a base for the definition of operational requirements for the airborne surveillance segment of the total sovereign control system. A description of competitive aircraft configurations and a comparative evaluation of these alternative aircraft systems are also presented.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; offshore protection; surveillance and enforcement
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: World Waters
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: remote sensing; aircraft; aerial photography
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1121; 2122; 2124

1116823 111-16823; 211-09191
Mexico y la zona de pesca de los Estados Unidos.
Mexico and the United States fishery zone.
.Vargas,J.A..
. } Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex., 1979.
LANGUAGES: Spanish
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: 140p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8111
In this monograph a comparison is made between the Mexican Exclusive Economic Zone and the United States Fishery Administration and Conservation Zone. This work is divided in 5 parts: (1) antecedents of the 200 miles (2) structure, content and analysis of the United States Fishery Administration and Conservation Zone Law (3) guarding of the Fishery Administration and Conservation Zone Law (4) the Mexican National Fishery Administration (5) content of the Fishery Bilateral Agreement.
DESCRIPTORS: territorial waters; international agreements; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Mexico; USA
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 2122

1116128 111-16128
Effort de peche et prises de bonite realisees de 1972 a 1978 par la flottille de canneurs japonais dans la zone des 200 milles des pays situes dans la zone d'action de la Commission du Pacifique Sud.
Skipjack fishing effort and catch, 1972-1978, by the Japanese pole-and-line fleet within 200 miles of the countries in the area of the South Pacific Commission.
South Pacific Comm., Noumea (New Caledonia). Skipjack Surv. and Assessment Programme
Tech. Rep. Skipjack Programme S. Pac. Comm., (no. 2).
. } SPC-Noumea (New Caledonia)., Dec 1980.
LANGUAGES: English ; French
DOC TYPE: Numerical data; Book
REPORT NO.: 91 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8110
These catch and effort statistics have been derived from data presented in Annual Report of Effort and Catch Statistics by Area, Japanese Skipjack Baitboat Fishery 1972-1978, published by the Research and Development Division, Fisheries Agency of Japan, and from the estimated 200 mile zones of each country within the South Pacific Commission area.
DESCRIPTORS: catch/effort; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: IS, Pacific
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Scombridae
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery statistics; pole-line fishing; Pisces
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1603

1115893 111-15893
Mesh size set for big fish.
Anon.
Fish. News Int., 20(5), 12, (1981)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8110
In April 1981 the Australian government banned the use of pair trawl nets with mesh size <50 mm in all waters within the 200 mile limit north of the Tropic of Capricorn and west of Cape York Peninsula.
DESCRIPTORS: mesh regulations; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: IS, Australia
IDENTIFIERS: trawling
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1113469 111-13469; 211-07686
Problems of delimitation in the East China Sea and the Sea of Japan.
.Nakauchi,K..
Address not stated
Ocean Dev. Int. Law, 6, 305-316, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8109
As part of the North Pacific Project within the series on managing marine regions, problems of delimitation and programs regarding the continental shelf and 200 mile exclusive economic zones involving Japan, the USSR, the People's Republic of China, North Korea and South Korea are presented.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; continental shelves; international cooperation; resource management
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: INW; INW, Japan; INW, USSR; INW, China, People's Rep.; INW, Korea, Rep.; INW, Korea, Dem. People's Rep.
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: disputes; jurisdiction
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1121; 2122

14

1113325 111-13325
Tuna fisheries in India: recent trends.
.Silas,E.G..; .Rajagopalan,M.S..; .Pillai,P.O..
Address not stated
Mar. Fish. Inf. Serv. Tech. Ext. Ser., (no. 13), 1-10, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8108
In view of recent efforts aimed at developing a large-scale tuna fishery and the need for efficient utilisation of the resources of the EEZ, a brief account on the present trends in the Indian tuna fisheries is given. Graphs and tables report the tuna landings from 1970 to 1978 and for part of 1979.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery development; pelagic fisheries; exclusive economic zone; landing statistics
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW, India
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Scombridae
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: Pisces
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1603; 1604

1111486 111-11486; 211-05501
Legal and institutional aspects of fisheries management and development in the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Seychelles.
.Savini,M..; .Dubner,B.H..
Address not stated
Tech. Rep. Indian Ocean Programme, (no. 30)
,) UNDP/FAO-Rome (Italy)., 1979.
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: 94 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8107
The present report reviews the existing agreements, laws and institutions affecting the development and management of fisheries in the Republic of Seychelles, comments on their adequacy and recommends draft texts to replace or supplement the legislation presently in force.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; legal aspects; fishery management
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW, Seychelles
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishing grounds; Seychelles
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 2122

1109870 111-09870
Report on fertility of the sea by utilizing deep seawater.
.Nakashima,T..; .Toyota,T..
Japan Mar. Sci. Technol. Cent., Natsushima-cho, Yokosuka 237, Japan
Tech. Rep. Japan Mar. Sci. Technol. Cent., (no. 3), 117-125, (1979)
LANGUAGES: Japanese
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English ; Japanese
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8106
In recent years, many coastal countries have created 200-mile fisheries jurisdictional waters. Because more than 30% of Japanese fishing production comes from such foreign restricted areas, Japanese fisheries have been forced to decrease production. This report describes the recent situation of Japanese fisheries affected by the worldwide tendency of setting the 200-mile zones and also outlines the sea fertility system utilizing nutrient-rich deep sea water to contribute to promoting Japanese fishing production.
DESCRIPTORS: deep water; exclusive economic zone; fishery policy; fishery development
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Japan; INW, Japan
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: nutrients (mineral); fertility
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1601

1109869 111-09869; 211-04578
Management of living resources in the northeast Pacific and the unilateral extension of the 200-mile fisheries zone.
.Fluharty,D..; .Dawson,C..
Inst. Mar. Stud., Washington Univ., Seattle, WA, USA
Ocean Dev. Int. Law, 6, 1-72, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8106
Using the North Pacific Ocean as an example, the different approaches to 200 mile economic zone management are analyzed.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery resources; Law of the Sea; jurisdiction
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1121; 2122

1109866 111-09866
Legal and institutional aspects of the management of fisheries in the Bangladesh Exclusive Economic Zone.
.Edeson,W.R..
Address not stated
Tech. Rep. Indian Ocean Programme, (no. 32)
,) UNDP/FAO-Rome (Italy)., 1979.
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: 54 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8106
The existing agreements, laws and institutions affecting the management of fisheries in Bangladesh are reviewed. Comments on their adequacy and recommendations to replace or supplement the legislation are given.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; legal aspects
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Bangladesh
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishing grounds; fishery management; ISW, Bangladesh
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1109864 111-09864
Development of fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Sri Lanka.
.Campleman,G..
Address not stated
Tech. Rep. Indian Ocean Programme, (no. 17)
,) UNDP/FAO-Rome (Italy)., 1978.
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: 13 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8106
Fishery development in Sri Lanka is reviewed. The correct development strategy is one which gives priority to the expansion and improvement of the inshore fishery, while at the same time gaining maximum benefit from the offshore resources. The methods of achieving this goal are discussed.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery development
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Sri Lanka
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery management; fishery policy; ISW, Sri Lanka
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1604

1109797 111-09797
In both catching and marketing 1980 has been a year of change.
.Noel,S..
Address not stated
Fish. News Int., 20(2), 46-49, (1981)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8106
With the now almost universal adoption of the 200 mile exclusive economic zone, the fishing nations of the world have had to redeploy their fishing effort to match this redistribution of resources. The changes in 1980 together with their effect on marketing are reviewed.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; marine fisheries
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: World Oceans
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1561

1107823 111-07823
The economics of marine fisheries management in the era of extended jurisdiction: the Canadian perspective.
.Copes,P..
Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, BC, Canada
Am. Econ. Rev., 69(2), 256-260, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8105
Canada's experience with the 200-mile limit is used to illustrate opportunities and problems of extended jurisdiction. The pressure for excessive effort in the 200 mile fishery has not changed, but Canada is now able to reserve larger stocks to accommodate that pressure. In addition, a beneficial short-run accommodation has been arranged with foreign fishing fleets to harvest stocks which Canada cannot harvest economically at this time. The potentially most serious threat is that distant water fleets, displaced from the 200 mile zone, will divert their attention to high seas salmon of North American origin and other transboundary stocks, which may lead to over-exploitation in the high seas.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery management; fishery economics; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: INE, Canada
IDENTIFIERS: jurisdiction
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1644; 1604

1107819 111-07819
Las pesquerias internacionales y la zona economica exclusiva.
International fisheries and the Exclusive Economic Zone. 1. International Symposium. Fishery Education and Organization. Fishery Effort (Mexico) Dec 1978.)
.Vega,S.C..
Dep. Pesca, Dir. Gen. de Asuntos Pesqueros Int., Mexico, DF
~1. Simposio Internacional. Educacion y Organizacion Pesqueras. Gestion de la Pesca.
PUBL: Departamento de Pesca, Mexico DF (Mexico)., 1979.
LANGUAGES: Spanish
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: Spanish
DOC TYPE: Conference; Book
REPORT NO.: vol 2 (pt 2 2), p 1-7
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8105
Due to the exclusive economic zone the Mexican landsings of high sea fisheries have increased.
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Mexico
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: education; marketing
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1105953 111-05953
British Columbia fisheries and the 200-mile limit: perverse effects for the coastal state.
.Copes,P..
Canadian Stud. Program, Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6, Canada
Mar. Policy, 4(3), 205-214, (1980)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8104
The declaration of the Canadian 200-mile limit has had a number of unintended 'perverse' side-effects on the British Columbia fisheries. The author examines these consequences under the headings of high seas fishing pressure, coastal boundary barriers, interception effects and trade diversions. He concludes that the disadvantages of the 200-mile limit to these fisheries are not insignificant and that effective regulation and management depend on US-Canadian agreement and cooperation.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery management
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: INE, Canada, British Columbia
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1105952 111-05952
Fisheries legislation in Kenya.
.Christy,L.C..
Address not stated
Tech. Rep. Indian Ocean Programme, (no. 29)
, } UNDP/FAO-Rome (Italy)., 1979.
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: 45 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8104
In anticipation of proclaiming a 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone, the Government of Kenya requested assistance from the Indian Ocean Programme in revising its fisheries legislation to meet the needs of the new zone. The present report reviews existing legislation and recommends a new basic fisheries law and implementing regulations. Particular attention is paid to the control of foreign participation in Kenyan fisheries.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery regulations; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW, Kenya
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: legislation; Kenya
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1105947 111-05947
Implications of the extension of national jurisdiction for fisheries management and development. Report of an FAO Mission to the Government of Indonesia, 7 January-2 February 1980.
FAO/UNDP South China Fisheries Development and Coordinating Programme, Manila (Philippines).
,) FAO/UNDP-Rome (Italy)., Feb 1980.
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Report
REPORT NO.: 108 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8104
In July 1979, FAO was requested by Indonesian authorities to field a Mission which would advise the Government on the proposed establishment of an extended zone of jurisdiction and its implications for fishery management and development. It was agreed in particular that the Mission should be multidisciplinary and should deal with such broad issues as the evaluation of fishery resources and current foreign fishing in the new zone and on the formulation of policies for the best utilization of these resources, including the elaboration of suitable legislation, the adjustment and development of domestic fisheries, the possible involvement of long-distance fishing countries, the negotiation of agreements on shared stocks and fisheries with neighbouring coastal States, the multinational cooperation in fisheries required at the sub-regional and regional level, and establishment of control and surveillance systems. This report presents details of the Mission, with particular attention to the rights and responsibilities of the coastal state, geographic limits of Indonesian maritime jurisdiction, fisheries policy, living resources and their development, policy and procedures with respect to access of foreign fishing vessels to Indonesian waters, arrangements regarding foreign fishing, multilateral arrangements on fisheries or related to fisheries at the sub-regional and regional level, and the development of law. Summary and conclusions are presented.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery management; sea law; exclusive economic zone; fishery regulations
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Indonesia
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery development
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1604

1104319 111-04319
India Today Tomorrow
Management system for fisheries in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone. Presented at:) Symp. on Lab-to-Land Programme. Workshop on Ocean Management Bombay (India) 5 Apr 1979.
.Brat,V..
Aquaculture, 39-C, Prem House, Connaught Place, New Delhi 110 001, India
, 8(3), 121-122, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Conference; Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8102
In 1975 India's production of fish was 2.3 million tonnes of which 1.4 million was marine production. The potential for Indian waters is estimated at 14.3 million tonnes. In order to exploit these resources, fishing systems have to be introduced to utilise the natural resources already existing by upgrading fishing technology which will concern itself with fishing vessels, gear improvement and introduction of skilled labour, suitability of catches for local consumption or export. The fishing system to be introduced should augment the incomes from the inshore platforms that are available from the oil industry. The concept of floating cities is also considered as a valid exercise. The offshore fishery systems such as mariculture and aquaculture will also provide information on how to monitor, protect and conserve the marine environment. It is susggested that the introduction of purse seiners of 70 to 80 metres could improve tuma catches. Each vessel of this type could catch 12 to 30,000 metric tonnes of tuna per year.
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: India; ISW, India
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Scombridae
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: marine fisheries; fishing vessels; fishing gear; fishery development; trade; Pisces
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1604; 1565

1104285 111-04285
India Today Tomorrow
Role of exploratory fisheries project in the Indian EEZ. Presented at:) Symp. on Lab-to-Land Programme. Workshop on Ocean Management Bombay (India) 5 Apr 1979.
.Swaminath,M..
Explor. Fish. Proj., Bombay, India
, 8(3), 124-125, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Conference; Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8103
A brief description is given of the exploratory fisheries project, based in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in Bombay. The project seeks to develop marine fisheries, such as those for prawns, sardines, mackerel etc. The project has conducted fisheries surveys, and through training has helped towards building up the expertise of personnel. Some of the activities of the project, such as fishery resource surveys by acoustic techniques and exploratory fishing are considered briefly.
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW, India; India
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: marine fisheries; fishery development; training
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1602

1104116 111-04116
Las sociedades mixtas y la era de las 200 millas.
Mixed companies and the new law of the sea.
.Paz-Andrade,A..
Address not stated
Ind. Pesq., 53(1278), 12-13, (1980)
LANGUAGES: Spanish
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8103
The extension of the Exclusive Economic Zone to 200 miles and its importance for coastal countries is discussed, with a study of solutions frequently applied: fishing licences and mixed companies.
DESCRIPTORS: fishing industry legislation; international agreements; exclusive Economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANE, Spain
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1104115 111-04115
West Germany trawling fails without aid. Cutters also in jeopardy.
.Ordemann,J..
Address not stated
World Fish., 29(7), 15-16, 19, 21, (1980)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8103
The author discusses the problems facing the West Germany fishing industry, like other organized industries based on expeditionary fishing, passing through a period of economic recession. Closures of traditional grounds with 200-mi limits extensions, and the problem of an undetermined EEC fisheries policy are discussed in relation to shortage of supplies which depresses the processing industry. Recommendations are forwarded on political and economic approaches that should be taken by the Bonn Government within the EEC to obtain reasonable quotas and to stop the distortion of competition.
DESCRIPTORS: fishing policy; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Germany, Fed. Rep.
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: sociological aspects
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1104097 111-04097; 211-01626
India Today Tomorrow
Protection of fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone. Presented at:) Symp. on Lab-to-Land Programme. Workshop on Ocean Management Bombay (India) 5 Apr 1979.
.Talibuddin,H..
Address not stated
, 8(3), 115-116, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Conference; Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8103
The strategic and security implications of the Exclusive Economic Zone are of relevance to the extent that they impose the need for adoption of non-military measures for policing or regulating the EEZ, and ensuring that these are commensurate with realisable or credible economic goals. The Indian Coast Guard is today working two ships and five patrol-craft on the western and eastern coasts and the A and N region. A brief account is presented of fishing economics of the Karnataka coast. There have been considerable catches of shrimp and mackerel, and also of sardines, cat fishes, sciaenids, and silver-bellies. The growth of purse seines and their contribution to the total marine catches are indicates for the years 1975-1979. Newer recources like anchoviella, cat fishes, horse mackerels, silver bellies, etc., are being landed in large quantities, and appear to offer the prospect of further considerable captures.
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW, India
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: resource development; territorial waters; marine fisheries; sea law
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 2122

1104094 111-04094; 211-01623
Determination of the fleet for patrolling Australia's Exclusive Economic Zone. Presented at:) Australian Symposium on Ship Technology: The Impact of 200 Mile Economic Zones Sydney (Australia) 5 Nov 1979.
.Beresford,D.J..; .Allen,J.K..; .Mistree,F..
Ship Design Section, Naval Dockyard, Williamstown, Victoria, Australia
,) Royal Institution of Naval Architects-(Australia)., Jul 1979.
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Conference; Book
REPORT NO.: p 353-368
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8103
Protecting the fisheries in Australia's 200 Mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) requires a substantially increased fleet. A logical method for selecting the long-term composition of this fleet is developed. The geographical distribution of fisheries and ports is considered as well as the potential value of the fisheries themselves. Feasible fleets are identified and ranked on their ability to satisfy the combined attributes of: (1) a minimum reaction time to suspected incursions of the EEZ, (2) a maximum operational time in which both the crew and the vessel are able to perform satisfactorily despite adverse weather conditions, (3) boarding capabilities, (4) flexibility of the fleet to perform tasks other than fisheries surveillance, (5) reliability. A merit function relating these attributes is developed. Several alternative feasible fleets have been investigated. Each fleet meets the minimum requirements for fisheries protection and all fleets have approximately equal costs. The composition of these fleets has been restricted to the following seven types of vessels: 15 m planing craft, 25 m semi-displacement craft, 35 m semi-displacement craft, 50 m semi-displacement craft, 80 m displacement craft, hydrofoils and hovercraft. Eight feasible fleets have been postulated and evaluated using the merit function. The two highest ranking fleets have been investigated further to establish the sensitivity of the merit evaluation to variations in the model. This analysis has been used to identify the best fleet for EEZ fisheries protection.
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Australia Coasts
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishing harbours; fishery industry; economics; surveillance and enforcement; feasibility
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122; 1565

1104091 111-04091
The new Common Fisheries Policy.
European News Agency, Brussels (Belgium).
, 1979.
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: 431 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8103
This volume presents a summary account of a world fish production, and the fish market in the EEC. Also discussed are processed fish based products, the EEC's common organisation of the market, common structural policy, EEC fishing arrangements with third countries, and internal policy. Following this the fisheries sector of the three prospective member states of the EEC are described. Extensive use is made of tabulated data.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery policy; marine fisheries; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: EEC
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1102747 111-02747; 211-01627
Coastal Energy Impact Program boundaries on the Atlantic coast: a case study of the law applicable to lateral seaward boundaries.
.Christie,D.R..
Woods Hole Ocean. Inst., Mar. Policy and Ocean Manage. Program, MA, USA
Va. J. Int. Law, 19(4), 841-882, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8103
Within the US, speculation about the extension of the territorial sea to twelve miles and development of resources on the continental shelf recently have made interstate seaward boundaries important in questions of conflicts of laws and in allocation of funds under the Coastal Energy Impact Program (CEIP). This article attempts to survey the law applicable to lateral seaward boundaries and to relate that law to the delimitation of CEIP boundaries on the Atlantic coast. For lateral seaward boundary determinations between adjacent states within the US, there appears to be no presumption in favour of the equidistance method created by domestic or international law. In the case of the CEIP boundaries, the number of boundaries being drawn concurrently and the fact that the boundaries are not for jurisdictional purposes, but for allocation of energy impact funds, are factors that cannot be ignored in the delimitations. After a detailed analysis of the law and the situation, the question that remains is why this method was chosen to allocate such a major portion of the CEIP funds. The purported justification for the method of allocation, i.e., equating impact with adjacency, grossly oversimplified the situation. The method is inadequate to meet the stated purposes of the CEIP and has created needless administrative confusion. Rethinking of the allocation system is overdue.
DESCRIPTORS: legislation; resource management; territorial waters; boundaries; exclusive economic zone; jurisdiction
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANW, USA; ASW, USA
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: continental shelves; environmental impact; international law
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1121; 1565; 1522; 2122; 2124

1102745 111-02745; 211-01639
India Today Tomorrow
An ocean management policy for the EEZ. Presented at:) Symp. on Lab-to-Land Programme. Workshop on Ocean Management Bombay (India) 5 Apr 1979.
.Dwivedi,S.N..
Address not stated
, 8(3), 97, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Conference; Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8103
The rapid increase in population, the problem of malnutrition and pressure on land for food has attracted the attention of mankind towards the oceans. The multiple use of ocean resources requires advanced technologies, and at the present time, the developed countries are in a better position to utilize these resources than the developing countries. This has led to apprehensions about the future use of the oceans as some nations desired to establish their rights and priorities. Utilization of the resources of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India requires comprehensive knowledge of the fish stocks, modern technologies, skilled manpower and a clearly laid out policy to encourage investment in deep sea fishing. The present paper is an introduction for the All-India symposium on lab-to-land programme and workshop on 'Ocean Management'. Individual entries for all workshop papers are included concurrently with this entry.
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW, India; India
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: resource management
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1121; 1565; 2127

1100819 111-00819
Conditions for joint ventures.
.Hobson,B..
Fish. Manage. Div., Wellington, New Zealand
Catch '79, 6(11), 6-7, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8101
With the declaration of New Zealand's 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone, several new forms of fishing operation have been introduced. These include licensing of foreign fishing vessels and joint venture chartered (commissioned) vessels. The regulations in accordance with which these operate are briefly summarized.
DESCRIPTORS: legislation; marine fisheries; exclusive economic zone; joint ventures
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: PSE, New Zealand
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery regulations
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1100814 111-00814
Utilisation of the resources of the EEZ in New Zealand's interests. Presented at: 1. New Zealand Demersal Fisheries Conference (New Zealand) Oct 1978.)
.Waugh,G.D..
Fish. Res. Div., Minist. Agric. and Fish., Wellington, New Zealand
, (no. 19)
Occas. Publ. Fish. Res. Div. Minist. Agric. Fish. (N. Z.)
In:) Prospects and problems for New Zealand's demersal fisheries. Proceedings of the Demersal Fisheries Conference, October 1978.
Elder,R.D.; Taylor,J.L. comps.).
,) Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries-Wellington (New Zealand)., 1979.
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Conference; Book
REPORT NO.: p 96-98
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8101
The author discusses the principles in the establishment of the 200-miles economic zone by New Zealand and the pragmatic approach needed for a controlled development of the fisheries.
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: PSE, New Zealand
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1055282 210-05282
Mineral resources of the New Zealand offshore region.
.Katz,H.R..; .Glasby,G.P..
New Zealand Geol. Surv., D.S.I.R., P.O. Box 30-368, Lower Hutt, New Zealand
S. Pac. Mar. Geol. Notes, 1(9), 95-110, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8007
The major potential offshore resources around New Zealand are discussed and their commercial significance is assessed. With the introduction of the 200-mile economic management zone, New Zealand has acquired jurisdiction over 3.6 million km.SUP-2., which is the fourth largest offshore economic management zone in the world. Oil and natural gas is the most valuable resource. Of the detrital minerals sand and gravel are useful for aggregates, pure silica sands for glass manufacturing and ironsands for steel manufacturing. Offshore gold deposits may occur in some areas, but exploration is relatively expensive. With a production >100,000 tonnes annually, salt from solar evaporation of sea water is presently the major mineral recovered from the sea. Phosphorite nodules cover extensive areas on the Chatham Rise east of the South Island. Estimates indicate over 100 million tons of nodules at an average phosphate content of 21.5%. While more detailed exploration is needed to establish the amount and economic feasibility of extraction, this resource could be of great benefit considering the very high demand in New Zealand of phosphate for fertilizer, which is at the moment all imported. Manganese nodules, although present in high abundance in the Southwestern Pacific deep ocean basin, have much lower Ni + Cu + Co contents than those in the equatorial North Pacific and are unlikely to be of commercial value to New Zealand.
DESCRIPTORS: mineral resources; exclusive economic zone; oil and gas; aggregate; gold; salt; evaporation; phosphorite; ferromanganese nodules
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: PSE, New Zealand
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: sand; gravel; nodules; geochemistry
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2404; 2405; 2121; 2403

1053801 210-03801; 110-07873
Dividing the continental-shelf pie.
.Cuyvers,L..
Address not stated
Sea Front., 25(3), 165-172, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8006
This article traces the disputes, negotiations and agreements between USA and Canada over the boundary of exclusive jurisdiction of the continental shelf between the two nations.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; jurisdiction; continental shelves; disputes; boundaries
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: North America Coasts
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 2122; 2121

1052694 210-02694
That Gulf of Maine dispute: Canada and the United States delimit the Atlantic continental shelf.
.Swan,G.S..
Attorney at Law, Columbus, OH, USA
Nat. Resour. Lawyer, 10(2), 405-456, (1977)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8004
The geographic and diplomatic ambit of the Atlantic continental shelf delimitation dispute between Canada and the USA, is described. The respective contentions of the two countries, and the strong economic motives behind them are identified. Detailed scrutiny has been afforded the International Court of Justice opinion in the North Sea Continental Shelf Cases as an instructive precedent to the instant delimitation difference. It has been concluded that these cases strengthen the USA stance in delimitation talks or arbitration with Canada, and that the USA stance is likely to be the more successful.
DESCRIPTORS: Law of the Sea; disputes; boundaries; exclusive economic zone; continental shelves
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANW, Maine Gulf; ANW, USA; ANW, Canada
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122

1052690 210-02690
Rights, obligations and liabilities of commercial shipping in the Exclusive Economic Zone.
.Becker,G.L..
Exxon Corp., New York, NY, USA
J. Mar. Technol. Soc., 13(2), 10-14, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8004
The author compares the provisions in the Informal Composite Negotiating Text of UNCLOS 3 with those of the preceeding Revised Single Negotiating Text, in relation to the status of superjacent waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for shipping. He concludes that the waters of the EEZ are not high seas, but that commercial shipping would appear to enjoy high seas rights and that the chances of interference by coastal states have lessened. The author also examines provisions in the Composite Text concerning the jurisdiction of Port States, Coastal States and Flag States to enforce international standards and to take other action to discourage pollution. It is argued that if a Law of the Sea Convention is ever negotiated and enforced, the provisions mentioned should facilitate the unimpeded use of EEZ waters by commercial shipping. Finally it is noted that the unilateral excercise of port state jurisdiction might prove harmful and that efforts should be made to solve problems by an international approach.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; shipping; Law of the Sea; pollution control
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: coastal states
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122; 2444

1050640 210-00640
First steps in the enclosure of the oceans: the origins of Truman's proclamation on the resources of the continental shelf, 28 September 1945.
.Watt,D.C..
London Sch. Econ. Political Sci., Univ. London, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, UK
Mar. Policy, 3(3), 211-224, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8002
The movement to establish coastal-state jurisdiction over a distance of 200 miles has its origins in President Truman's proclamation of September 1945 on the resources of the continental shelf and 'certain high seas fisheries'. The author analyses the processes and motives which led to the proclamation, the US justification of its revolutionary policy statements, the reactions of other nations (in particular the warning of the UK and the parallel declaration of Mexico), and the subsequent assessment of the consequences of the action in the USA.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; continental shelves; jurisdiction; marine policy; historical account
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: USA
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2121; 2107

1018664 110-18664
New Zealand fin fish catch to increase by 80% to 100,000 tons in 1980.
.Armitage,R.O..
New Zealand Fishing Industry Board, New Zealand
Quick Frozen Foods, 42(3), 196-202, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8012
New Zealand introduced a 200 mile exclusive economic zone in 1977, and appropriate management measures to ensure resources were not over-fished. This action, together with increased government incentives and the somewhat inflated market conditions of 1976 and early 1977, encouraged investment in the New Zealand industry on a scale never before experienced. This investment will double the investment in fin fish catching capacity to something in the order of $50 million and increase processing facilities investment to the vicinity of $30 million. It is estimated the New Zealand industry's fin fish catch will increase to about 100,000 tonnes by 1980, compared to 60,000 in 1977, an increase of 80% in three years.
DESCRIPTORS: fish catch statistics; exclusive economic zone; fishery management; fishery development
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: PSE, New Zealand
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery policy; quota regulations
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1604; 1603

1018661 110-18661
Long-line catches of tunas within the 200-mile economic zones of the Indian and western Pacific Oceans.
.Klawe,W.L..
FAO Indian Ocean Fishery Commission, Rome (Italy).
Dev. Rep. Indian Ocean Programme, (no. 48)
,.) UNDP/FAO-Rome (Italy)., Feb 1980.
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Numerical data; Book
REPORT NO.: 86 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8012
The recent Law of the Sea juridical zone changes have provided sufficient impetus for an analysis of recent trends and captures of tunas and billfishes (Scombridae) within the recognized (or potential) 200 mile jurisdiction coastal nations. The collection and analysis of the data from wide-ranging distant water fleets presented various problems, which are discussed in this work. The estimates of catches from within the 200 mile economic zones of the various coastal nations, have been prorated in a standardized fashion, and compared to open oceans and total landings from the Indian Ocean and western Pacific fishery regions. Tables of captures by species, by flag nation of vessel within the various national economic zones of these areas are given for the years 1972 through 1977 where data are available. The primary purpose of the report is to provide yearly estimates of fishing effort and of catches of various species of tunas and tuna-like fishes by the longline fleets of Japan, Republic of Korea and other nations. The report includes extensive data presented in tabular form.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fish catch statistics
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW; IW
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Scombridae
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: pelagic fisheries; coastal zone; marine fisheries; catch/effort; longlining; Pisces
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1603

1018655 110-18655
Too much cod!
Anon.
Fish. News Int., 19(8), 1, (1980)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8012
Canada and Iceland are now gaining the benefits of their 200-mile economic zone, in rapidly recovering stocks, larger catches and better long term prospects for their fishermen. In the second half of the 1970's, Canada and Iceland both substantially increased their domestic catch of cod and other demersal species. In 1979, Canada's cod catch totalled 385,000 tons and the TAC's of major groundfish species are projected to increase. Iceland's cod catches improved from 318,000 tons in 1979 to 360;000 tons in 1979 and large four year old fish are beginning to predominate.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fish catch statistics
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANW, Canada; ANE, Iceland
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1603

1018638 110-18638
Fletchers get 'go-ahead' for huge Russian squid deal.
Anon.
Commer. Fish. Auckl., 18(11), 7, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8012
The New Zealand Government has approved a joint venture under which 10 Soviet stern trawlers, each of 1000 tonnes, will fish for the four month season, and are expected to catch up to 10,000 tonnes of squid, mostly within the 200 mile exclusive economic zone. Most of the fishing will be carried out in the vicinity of the Auckland Islands where there are known abundant seasonal concentrations.
DESCRIPTORS: joint ventures; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: PSE, New Zealand
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Cephalopoda
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: marine fisheries; pelagic fisheries; shellfish fisheries; potential yield
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1601

1018545 110-18545
International fishery negotiations after 200 miles.
.MacKenzie,W.H..
Address not stated
Mar. Technol. Soc. J., 13(6), 18-25, (1980)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8012
The Fishery Conservation and Management Act which became law on April 13, 1976, extended US fishery management authority to 200 miles. This law decisively affected international fishery agreements, as assessment of what has happened since April 1976 shows not only how significant the changes have been, but also how rapidly they have occurred. A review is given of negotiations since April 1976 to show how some international responsibilities to both domestic and foreign fishermen are being met. Details are given of the Act itself, Governing International Fishery Agreements (GIFAs) with Japan and the USSR, the renegotiation of fishery treaties such as the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (INPFC), the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) and the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea (IPHC). Finally, access to fishery resources of foreign shores is discussed.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery regulations; fishery industry legislation; international agreements
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: USA
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: resource management
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1018544 110-18544
International fishery negotiations after 200 miles.
.MacKenzie,W.H..
Address not stated
Mar. Technol. Soc. J, 13(6), 18-25, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8012
When the Fishery Conservation and Management Act became law on April 13, 1976 extending US fishery management authority to 200 miles, international fishery arrangements were decisively affected. Details are given of the Act itself and governing international fishery agreements particularly those between the US and Japan and the US and USSR. One requirement of the Act was that existing international fishery treaties had to be renegotiated or terminated. The first 3 treaties to be dealt with were the International Convention for the High Sea Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (INPFC), the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) and the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea (IPHC), these are discussed together with other negotiations that are underway. The difficulties encountered by the US in gaining access to fishery resources off foreign shores are highlighted. Of particular interest are the shrimp fishery off the north eastern coast of S. America and the fishery relationship between the US and Canada. As a result of negotiations over the past few years, the need for international cooperation and fishery resource conservation is stressed.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery industry legislation
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: USA
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery management; fishery policy
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1601

1018541 110-18541
World seafood demand to exceed supply fisheries hard to develop in third world.
Anon.
Quick Frozen Foods, 42(9), 22-26, (1980)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8012
While world demand for food fish will soon exceed supply, potential fisheries of the developing Third World countries are not being developed because governments won't allow foreigners to gain a controlling interest through joint ventures and other arrangements. The variation in legislation between countries is another problem facing joint ventures in fishery development. At present, Third World fisheries are dominated by small scale operations of 25 million fishermen living at subsistence level. The share of world consumption for Third World countries is expected to increase from 28% in 1974 to 35% by 2000. The massive changes brought about by the spread of 200-mile limits and their effects on production and trade are also discussed.
DESCRIPTORS: commercial fishing; international cooperation ; exclusive economic zone; fishery resources
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: marine fisheries; fishery management; fishery regulations
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1604

1014716 110-14716; 210-07325
Policing our EEZ.
.Cole,C..
Address not stated
Catch'79, 6(7), 8-9, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8010
Information is presented on the control and surveillance of fishing and other ocean operations in the exclusive economic zone of New Zealand. The frequency of aerial patrols is determined by the foreign fishing activity in the zone. The fishing seasons continue throughout the year for trawlers and bottom longliners but peaks from February through May when squid and tuna vessels are operating. At this period some foreign fishing vessels may be off the coast, 60 of them under joint ventures owned by foreign operators under charter to New Zealand interests. The policing of such activity requires familiarity with each type of vessel operating off the coast. Policing using aircraft involves Orion and Andover aircraft.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery management; fishery regulations; surveillance and enforcement
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: PSE, New Zealand
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery policy; marine fisheries
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1121; 2122

1014715 110-14715; 210-07324
Ressources halieutiques et droit international.
Fisheries resources and international law.
.Beurier,J.P..
Fac. Droit Sci. Econ., Univ. Bretagne Occidentale, 29273 Brest Cedex, France
Publ. CNEXO (France) (Rapp. Econ. Jurid.), (no.8)
, 1979.
LANGUAGES: French
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English ; French
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: 168 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8010
The access to the stocks of fish is determined by the restriction of the freedom of fishing prescribed by the coastal state with the concept of exclusive economic zone, that is to say that the biological resources of the coastal sea will belong to the coastal state. This state has to respect the conservation of fisheries to prevent stocks from being over fished. The 1958 Geneva Convention settled a global regulation of stock conservation, but this has proved insufficient. Developing countries find fault with this fact, and favour power of regulation by the coastal state alone. An agreement could succeed between coastal states and fishing states only in the frame of regional exploitation of resources. This regionalism is the topic concept of the future U.N. Third Conference on the law of the sea. rd Conference on the Law of the Sea.
DESCRIPTORS: Law of the Sea; fishery resources; resource conservation; exclusive economic zone
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: international agreements; fishery organizations; stock assessment; overfishing; international organizations; EEC
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1121; 2122; 2127

1013132 110-13132; 210-07316
Jurisdictional zones and governmental responsibilities. Atlas no. 22.
.Marr,P.D..
Dep. Geogr., State Univ. New York, Albany, NY, USA
New York Sea Grant Institute, Albany (USA).
MESA New York Bight Atlas Monograph
,) NYSSG-Albany, NY (USA)., Oct 1979.
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Map
REPORT NO.: 47 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8010
Government agencies pervade the New York Bight area. Each level of governmental activity operates within a legally defined space and conforms to six jurisdictional zones - the shore, the coastal rim, the territorial sea, the contiguous zones, the outer continental shelf, and the high seas. The responsibilities of public agencies at each level of governmental activity, including minor civil divisions, substate regions, state, inter-state commission, the federal government, and international agencies, conform to one or more of the jurisdictional zones. The zones and governmental activities are in a state of flux, reflecting technological change and the continually increasing demand and competition for coastal and offshore resources. Changes have resulted in the development of new resource management agencies and the extension of established program responsibilities.
DESCRIPTORS: jurisdiction; coastal zone management; continental shelves; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANW, New York Bight
IDENTIFIERS: governments; resource management
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1121; 2121; 2124

1012845 110-12845
Monitoring and control systems for fisheries in the exclusive economic zone of Bangladesh.
.Moore,G..
Tech. Rep. Indian Ocean Programme, (no. 23)
,) FAO-Rome (Italy)., 1978.
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: 9 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8009
The Government of Bangladesh requested the assistance of a legal consultant in order to assist in the establishment of a system for the monitoring and control of fishing operations within its 200 mile exclusive economic zone. The present report represents the work of that consultant, and includes a review of the laws relating to fisheries and jurisdictional claims possible mechanisms for surveillance, monitoring and enforcement a consideration of legal and institutional aspects of monitoring and control systems for fishing operations in the economic zone, and a discussion of the level and type of operational capability for surveillance and enforcement in the economic zone. The recommendations are (1) that project proposals for stock assessment should be processed as soon as possible (2) that a 3 to 4 month consultancy by a fisheries lawyer should be arranged and (3) that a one month consultancy by a specialist in surveillance and enforcement systems could be arranged to provide advice on operational requirements.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery policy; fishery regulations; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW, Bangladesh; Bangladesh
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery management; marine fisheries; coastal fisheries; sea law; territorial waters; resource management; monitoring; permits
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1604

1012842 110-12842
The new ocean regime: winners and losers.
.Gulland,J..
Mar. Resour. Serv., FAO Fish. Dep., Rome, Italy
Ceres, 12(4), 19-23, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8009
Pressures to extend the limits of jurisdiction of coastal states over fisheries have been among the factors leading to the Third UNCLOS. Many countries have an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of 12-200 miles. Fish stocks are not distributed evenly along the coasts or in such zones, however, and with the advancement of technology in the last few decades major fishing grounds have attracted large fleets of non-local vessels. There have been spectacular collapses of huge fisheries, such as those for Peruvian anchoveta and the North Sea herring, illustrative of inadequate fishery management. The author discusses international activities for fishery development, including international collaboration at regional or subregional levels. Most developing countries will not benefit much in the short-term. The degree to which they receive long-term benefits depends on their success in implementing appropriate policies to develop and manage the resources of their coasts.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery policy; fishery management; exclusive economic zone; fishery development
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: sea law; Law of the Sea; marine fisheries; coastal fisheries; fishing grounds; stock assessment; potential yield; developing countries
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1604

1011269 110-11269
Managing our fisheries: the options.
.Waugh,D..
Fish. Res. Div., MAF, Wellington, New Zealand
Catch '79, 6(5), 17, 19, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8008
The author considers alternative strategies for conserving New Zealand fishery resources and maintaining profitability of the fishing industry. He considers catch allocation, and strategies such as restrictive licensing, exclusion of part-time fishermen, abolition of some techniques, closure of fishing grounds, and quotas for species or total quantities of fish.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery management; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: PSE, New Zealand
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: marine fisheries; fishery regulations
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1604; 1565

1011225 110-11225
Production and catches of fish in the sea.
.Gulland,J.A..
In:) The ecology of the seas.
Cushing,D.H.; Walsh,J.J.
eds.)
,) Blackwell Scientific-Oxford (UK)., 1976.
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: p 283-314
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8008
The author reviews production in catches of fish in the sea, including a discussion of fish population dynamics, analyses of catch and effort, analytical models, and the world's potential fish production. World fish catches have been expanding rapidly, and the potential for familiar types of fish are limited to 100 million tons per year. The period of expansion cannot last much longer, and at the past rate of increase the potential will be reached by the mid 1980s. The world's fisheries are therefore faced with two major sets of problems: (1) to manage the traditional fisheries in such a way that at least no more marine resources are threatened to the point of extinction and (2) to promote the harvest of the less familiar stocks whose potential is very high. The detailed arrangements for management of marine fish stocks are likely to undergo considerable modification in the next few years, particularly in view of the discussion at the 3rd UNCLOS on the estimation of exclusive economic zones by many countries. The development of fisheries for new, less familiar species offers a similar range of scientific, technical and economic problems of which the scientific problems are probably less significant.
DESCRIPTORS: marine fisheries; fishery resources; unconventional resources; fishery management; fishery development; exclusive economic zone
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: potential yield; stock assessment; marine fish; fishery statistics
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1604

1010917 110-10917; 210-05397
Les pays et territoires de la zone d'action de la Commission du Pacifique sud dans la perspective des Zones economiques exclusives de 200 milles.
The countries and territories of the South Pacific Commission area and their proposed 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zones.
Anon.
SPC Fish. Newsl., (no. 16), 22-24, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English ; French
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8008
A detailed listing of the main islands and island groups of the South Pacific commercial area is given, with an indication of their political status. A tabular presentation gives the approximate area of the proposed 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zones, and relates these to the estimated population.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; territorial waters; islands
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: IS, Pacific
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: coastal states; political aspects
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1121; 2122

1010892 110-10892
Expansion of US fishing fleets.
.Pike,D..
Address not stated
Nav. Archit., (no. 1), 12-14, (1980)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8008
The article reviews the expansion of US fishing fleets that has occurred since the introduction of the 200 mile fishing limits in 1978. The developments of fishing vessels, fishing areas and fishing methods are discussed.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery development
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: USA Coasts
IDENTIFIERS: fishing vessels; fishing power
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1561

1009247 110-09247
Legal and institutional aspects of fisheries management in Sri Lanka with particular reference to the control of foreign fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone.
.Moore,G..
Tech. Rep. Indian Ocean Programme., (no. 22)
,) FAO-Rome (Italy)., 1978.
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: 36 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8007
The Government of Sri Lanka extended its jurisdiction over fisheries to 200 miles in 1977 and requested assistance from the Indian Ocean Programme in revising its fisheries legislation to meet the needs of the new zone. The present report examines the adequacy of existing legislation and institutions and recommends new draft legislation and implementing regulations for the control of foreign fishing operations. The report then examines the present systems for monitoring, surveillance and enforcement over foreign fishing operations and makes general recommendations concerning the principles to be adopted in setting up a new system. Recommendations are also made concerning guidelines and minimum standards for foreign participation in the Sri Lanka fisheries industry.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery management; fishery regulations
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW, Sri Lanka
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: quota regulations; permits; monitoring; exclusive economic zone
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1009245 110-09245
How Iceland protects her vital cod.
Anon.
Fish. News Int., 19(1), 6, (1980)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8007
Iceland's protective methods to restore and maintain her cod stocks include the implementation of first a 50 mile and then a 200 mile coastal limit, minimum mesh size of 155 mm, the banning of fishing between March 15 and May 15 in the area to the southwest of the island and trawling for cod for 70 consective days in the summer. Catches are regularly inspected and if cod <60 cm predominates, fishing is stopped in that area for 7 days. If the pattern is the same after this, another 7 day ban is imposed. Fishermen are encouraged to fish for species other than cod. These protective measures are working and 4 yr old cod now predominate and stocks are increasing.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery regulations; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANE, Iceland
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Gadus
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1009242 110-09242
Australia's 200-mile zone now in force.
Anon.
Fish. News Int., 18(11), 23, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8007
Australia's 200-mile exclusive economic zone around the mainland and adjacent islands such as Lord Howe in the Tasman Sea and Macquarie, Heard and McDonald Islands in the sub-Antarctic came into force on 1 November 1979. Agreements for foreign vessels such as Japanese tuna longliners to fish within Australia's EEZ are discussed.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; international agreements
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Australia Coasts
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: joint ventures
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1009223 110-09223; 210-04485
Exclusive Economic Zone and India's fishing fleet.
.Ravindran,K..
Cent. Inst. Fish. Technol., Cochin-682 029, India
Indian Seafoods, 13(4) and 14(1), 14-15, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8007
The author reviews data on catches of marine fish (for 1971) in the Indian Ocean, by non-Indian Ocean countries, in the context of exclusive economic zone fisheries in the region. This catch amounts to about 8% of the total. A survey of the types of boats of India shows diversity as regards design, size and operational features in conformity to the prevailing conditions. About 1 million fishermen operate using traditional methods. A project for the development of this fishery is suggested. Design development for distant water fishing vessels is already under way. The vessel construction industry has already absorbed new advances in technology. For the overall development of the fisheries, a complex infrastructure, comprising harbours, berthing, servicing facilities, provision of frozen and cold storages, processing, distribution and marketing channels is essential.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishing vessels; marketing; fishery products; fishery resources
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW, India; ISW, Indian Ocean
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1562; 1565; 2127

1008040 110-08040; 210-04468
La zona economica de 200 millas y los intereses maritimos del Peru.
The 200 miles economic zone and the maritime interests of Peru.
.Arias-Schreiber,P.A..
Rev. Com. Perm. Pac. Sur., (no. 9), 141-159, (1978)
LANGUAGES: Spanish
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8007
The legal aspects of the Exclusive Economic Zone are discussed in details and the rights of coastal states are analyzed with regard to living resources, mineral resources (of the continental shelf), submarine pipe lines, installation of artificial islands and other offshore structures, conservation of the marine environment and scientific research. The specific interests of Peru are discussed in relation to international communication, natural resources, other economic activities, conservation of the marine environment, national security and sea bottom off the jurisdictional zone.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; legal aspects
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISE, Peru
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: natural resources; Peru; mineral resources; pipelines; offshore structures; conservation; marine sciences; jurisdiction
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1121; 1565; 2122; 2127

1007948 110-07948
The influence of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty on the Israeli trawl fishery.
.Grofit,E..
Fish. Technol. Unit, Haifa, Israel
Fish. Fishbreed. Isr., 14(1), 29-33, (1979)
LANGUAGES: Hebrew
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8006
Following the extension of Egyptian jurisdiction over the fishing grounds adjacent to the North Sinai shore, as a result of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, trawl grounds which produced about 30% of the catch of Israeli trawlers, may become inaccessible to this fleet. The paper proposes some ways which may compensate, at least partially, for this loss, such a the possibility of extending the trawl fishery over presently not fished or underfished grounds. Commercial use of underexploited stocks and diversifying of fishing methods are discussed.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery regulations; marine fisheries; trawling
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: MED, Egypt; MED, Israel
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1601; 1565

1006641 110-06641; 210-03796
The management of offshore resources some implications of the 200-mile limit.
.Puccini,D.S..; .Marley-Clarke,B.W.G..
Econ. Dev., Fish. and Oceans, Ottawa, Canada
Long Range Plann., 12(5), 8-15, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8006
The authors examine in depth the strategic implications for those States who have recently declared 200 mile off-shore resource management zones. They examine the implications of so-calling a nation's offshore limit. It is an appropriate name for a nation's offshore limit since the primary reason for many nations declaring a 200 mile limit has been the abundance of resources which have often been found within those limits either in the sea or the sea bed itself. They review the current background of offshore resource management and outlines suitable roles for adoption by the coastal States in the management of their offshore renewable and non-renewable resources. They examine the issue of the benefits and costs which accrue through coastal state jurisdiction. An appropriate resource management process and the implications of resource use conflicts within the offshore limit are examined as well as defining these conflicts on the basis of 'stakeholder' interests and introduces a new concept of the maximization of economic equity amongst competing stakeholders. The problem remains that the measurement of economic equity perhaps leaves the States concerned within a situation of only having defined the problem the political process has then to deal with any reallocation measures that may be deemed appropriate.
DESCRIPTORS: policies; political aspects; environmental legislation; resource management; exclusive economic zone
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: coasts; coastal zone; USA
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2121; 2127; 1121

1006512 110-06512
Joint ventures with foreigners as a method of exploiting Canadian fishery resources under extended fisheries jurisdiction.
.Tomlinson,J.W.C..; .Brown,P.S..
Div. Internatl. Bus. Stud., Univ. British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5, Canada
Ocean Manage., 5(3), 251-261, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8005
Under the extended fisheries jurisdictions created by new 200-mile economic zones, coastal states have an opportunity to capture a larger share in the exploitation of domestic or contiguous resources. In the short-term, the costs of gearing up to the necessary levels of operating and technological capacity are high for such states. A strategic alternative is suggested for the Canadian case (which may also be appropriate for other coastal nations) that significantly reduces the cost to the nation of capturing the resource. The public sector should avoid the temptation to finance such growth directly, but rather encourage private interests in the country to enter into joint fishery ventures with foreigners. Because of the common pattern of changes in such situations of bilateral monopoly, limited amounts of lost short-term benefits would be recompensed by longer-term capture of the major share of benefits from the resource in international markets.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; international cooperation; fishery resources; fishery policy
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Canada
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1561

1005093 110-05093
Focus on Norway. Computer watch over foreign fleets.
.Wray,T..
Address not stated
Fish. News Int., 18(7), 21, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8004
A computer system installed in the Directorate of Fisheries headquarters in Bergen is helping Norway to monitor the fishing effort of foreign fleets operating in her 200 mile economic zone. All vessels which enter Norwegian waters to fish must report to the coastguard giving their weekly watch reports (by species) and their latest position. When they leave the area they must again report to the coastguard giving details of the total catch taken. Thus the coastguard can be informed through the computer which vessels are in a certain area, where their last reported positions were, whether or not they are licenced to fish there, how they reported previously, and how their total catches compare with the quotas allocated to them. Thus, coastguard vessels are able to police the zone much more thoroughly than they would otherwise be able to arresting unlicenced vessels, checking that the reports given are correct, that the catch logbooks correspond with the reports, and that the fishing gear used is in accordance with regulations.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; resource management; data processing
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANE, Norway
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1004057 110-04057; 210-02689
Antarctica: towards a new internationalism.
.Tinker,J..
Address not stated
New Scientist, 83(1172), 799-801, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8004
The author discusses the present problems facing the Antarctic Treaty powers. Due to the commercial prospects of fisheries, mainly krill, and oil there is pressure from non-claimant treaty states and non-treaty states for a change in the present laws governing the use of Antarctica. The mainland claimant states consider that their claims entitle them to a 200-mile EEZ, and this is one of the main contentions of the other states. The real issue however seems to be more fundamental, i.e. will the treaty powers make significant moves toward associating the wider international community with the present regime. Whatever occurs the author feels that the debate will continue for some time before being resolved.
DESCRIPTORS: legislation; mineral resources; fishery resources; resource management; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Antarctica
IDENTIFIERS: coastal zone management; resource development ; PS, Antarctica
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1121; 1565

1002416 110-02416
Bogskaeriae ympaeroeivaeae kalastusvyoehykettae on levennetty.
The fishing zone around Bogskaer extended.
.Sjoeblom,V..
Riista- ja kalatalouden tutkimuslaitos, kalantutkimusosasto, PL 193, 00131 Helsinki 13, Finland
Tiedonantoja, (no. 11), 25-26, (1978)
LANGUAGES: Finnish
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8002
No abstract text.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANE, Finland
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1002410 110-02410
The new international law of fisheries emerging from bilateral agreements.
.Carroz,J.E..; .Savini,M.J..
Food and Agric. Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy
Mar. Policy, 3(2), 79-98, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8002
This article provides an analysis of the various types of bilateral agreements concluded as a result of the extension of jurisdiction over fisheries by a considerable number of coastal states. The terms and conditions are explained, under which foreign vessels are given access to the living resources in sea areas over which coastal states claim jurisdiction. Information is provided on measures to ensure implementation of the provisions of the agreements. Cooperation measures and disputes procedures are also discussed.
DESCRIPTORS: international agreements; exclusive economic zone
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

1002354 110-02354
Inshore fishing interests on the Atlantic coast. Their response to extended jurisdiction by Canada.
.Macdonald,R.D.S..
Planning Div., Program Planning and Coordination Branch, Dep. Fish. and Oceans, Fish. Manage., PO Box 550, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2S7, Canada
Mar. Policy, 3(3), 171-189, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8002
Atlantic Canada has many small fishing communities where the patterns of fisheries are extremely variable and incomes are generally very low. Federal and provincial governments and fish processing corporations play a pervasive role in a complex set of conflicts and relationships between the different interest groups among the fishermen. This article demonstrates how inshore/nearshore fisheries developed, before and after extended jurisdiction, in relation to developing government policies. Patterns of behaviour so far registered raise questions about alternative consultative frameworks and tenure systems, and associated systems of representation.
DESCRIPTORS: coastal fisheries; exclusive economic zone; fishery development
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: INW, Canada
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1561

0955380 209-05380
Rockall and the limits of national jurisdiction of the UK part 2.
Brown,E.D.
Law Dep., Univ. Wales Inst. Sci. Technol., King Edward VII Avenue, Cardiff CF1 3NU, UK
Mar. Policy, 2(4), 275-303, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7907
Part 1 of this article, published in the July 1977 (v 2 pt 3) issue of Marine Policy, contained the first in a four-section examination of the Rockall question. Section 1 presented a survey of the law governing the delimitation of the continental shelf, the EEZ, and exclusive fishing zones, thus providing a backgroun for sections 2-4, which constitute Part 2. In this Part, the author examines the geography and geology of the Rockall sector and the claims made by the UK, Ireland and Denmark, before drawing conclusions from the whole article.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; geology; polici; geography
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANE, Rockall
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2121

0953693 209-03693
Patrolling the 200 nm zone.
Pike,D.
Address not stated
Ship Boat Int., 31(11), 21-22, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7904
In this article the author discusses the various alternatives that can be utilized in patrolling the 200 mile zone. He examines air patrols, surface patrols and the advantages of speed, hull shapes and other details.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; protection patrols; protection vessels; aircraft; ships
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2388

0951089 209-01089
Die dritte Seerechtskonferenz der Vereinten Nationen.
The third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.
Dickas,A.
Bundesminist. Ernaehrung, Landwirtsch. Forsten, Bonn, GFR
Jahresber. Dtsch. Fischwirtsch., (1976/77), p.23-28, (1977)
LANGUAGES: German
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7902
After the 6th Session of the 3rd UN Conference of the Law of the Sea the chairman of the Conference presented an Informal Composit Negotiation Text. Within this text the matters of Conference were codified continuously for the first time. The majority of the Conference, the developing countries, intends to give a formal character to this text during the next session with the result, that it can be amended only with a two thirds majority. Fishery matters were hardly discussed during this session. The introduction of a 200 sm exclusive economic zone was a matter of fact. Negotiations only dealt with the legal nature of the economic zone and the rights of the coastal state within it. The most important economic rights as exploring, exploiting, conserving the natural resources of the seabed the subsoil and the superjacent waters are reserved to the coastal state. As far as the coastal state does not have sovereign rights or the jurisdiction, the economic zone has the character of the high sea. The regulations of fishery in the economic zone were hardly amended. Negotiations which took place between the coastal states and the land locked and geographic disadvantaged countries, concerning the access and the right of participation in the exploitation of the living resources in the economic zone, were not included in the new text.
DESCRIPTORS: sea law; exclusive economic zone; deep sea mining
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: legislation
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122

0951086 209-01086
Rockall and the limits of national jurisdiction of the UK. Part 1.
Brown,E.D.
Cent. Mar. Law and Policy, Univ. Wales, Inst. Sci. Technol., Cardiff, UK
Mar. Policy, 2(3), 181-211, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7902
This article forms the first of two parts in a major examination of the Rockall question. the first two of five main sections are published here: after a general introduction, the author analyses the law governing the delimitation of the continental shelf, the EEZ and exclusive fishing zones, as regards the determination of the outer limit, delimintation between neighbouring states, and the particular rules relating to islands and rocks. This article forms an essential background to Part 2, in which the author will examine the geography and geology of the Rockall area and the claims made by the UK, Ireland, and Denmark, before drawing conclusions from the total analysis.
DESCRIPTORS: legislation; marine policy; continental shelves; exclusive economic zones; jurisdiction
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANE, Rockall; British Isles
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2121; 2122

0916731 109-16731
The importance of the fishery resources of the North Sea, prepared for the Greenwich Forum, May 1979.
.Scott,I..
White Fish Authority, Edinburgh (UK). Fishery Economics Research Unit
Feru Occas. Pap. Ser., (no. 2)
, May 1979.
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Numerical data; Book
REPORT NO.: 35 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7912
This paper attempts to show how important the fishing industry is in a number of countries, and how these industries will have to rely increasingly on the North Sea for their future prosperity. In order to maximise the benefit from North Sea fishing it is stressed that a well managed conservation scheme must be put into effect, and this in turn will entail the introduction of a licensing scheme in order to restrict effort expended in prosecuting the fishery. Future price increases should be contained by making the industry both efficient and prosperous.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery resources
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANE, North Sea
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: commercial fishing
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1601; 1565

0915351 109-15351
King cod is set to conquer.
.Glen,D..
Address not stated
Fish. News Int., 18(7), 36-37, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7911
With the introduction of a 200-mile limit, Canada's fishing industry has recovered from near collapse. Her catch has grown steadily from a low of 1.02 m tons in 1975 to just under 1.36 m tons in 1978. In Newfoundland the major catches are cod, flounder, sole, herring and redfish and 1978's landings of more than 1008 million lb. fetched $112m at the quayside and $336 m. as processed product. By 1985, however, catches are expected to bring in $600 m and new markets must be found. Almost 74% of Newfoundland's fishery exports are to the USA and other big markets are West Germany, Puerto Rico and Japan. Canada's herring exports already compete in Western Europe with Scottish and Norwegian caught herring.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fish catch statistics; fishery development; trade
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Canada Coasts
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1603

0915348 109-15348
Less for foreign ships in NZ waters.
Anon.
Fish. News Int., 18(7), 64, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7911
Russia, Japan and South Korea all caught less than their quota of fish within New Zealand's 200-mile zone in the year ending March 1979, while domestic catches rose to 100,000 tons. From $ NZ 38 million in 1976, the value of New Zealand's fish exports rose to $ 50 m. in 1977 and to $ 64 m in 1978. Australia and Japan took 50% in value of the fin fish exports with the United States 17% and Europe 10%. New markets must be found for the expected increase in fishery products, especially for the less preferred species.
DESCRIPTORS: fish catch statistics; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: PSE, New Zealand
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1603

0914368 109-14368
Focus on Norway. 200-mile limit has been no quick cure.
.Wray,T..
Address not stated
Fish. News Int., 18(6), 19, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7910
Norway's fishing industry has declined since the country established her 200-mile EEZ in January 1977. Her total catch in 1978 fell 832,904 tons below the record of 1977. It totalled 2,384,600 tons compared with 3,217,504 tons the year before and with 3,179,636 tons in 1976. Every one of Norway's top five fish in terms of value yielded lower catches in 1978 than in the previous two years. Fishery management measures needed to reverse the situation are discussed.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fish catch statistics; fishery management
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANE, Norway
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery resources
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1603

0914346 109-14346
Fewer squid for NZ waters.
Anon.
Fish. News Int., 18(6), 7, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7910
After the bumper squid season in 1977/78, when almost 100,000 tons was caught in New Zealand waters by foreign vessels, the 1978/79 season has been a very poor one. Catches were down by about 50%. This has dashed the hopes of joint ventures in squid catching. Licensed foreign fishing vessels working within New Zealand's 200-mile economic zone caught substantially less than their quotas in the 12 months to March 31, 1979, and only a fraction of what foreign fishermen took from the same waters in previous years. The highest percentage was achieved by the Russian fleet which caught a reported 47,475 tons, 79% of the 60,000-ton quota.
DESCRIPTORS: catch statistics; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: PSE, New Zealand
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Loliginidae
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1603

0914138 109-14138
Kingdom of Thailand. Legal and institutional aspects of fisheries management and development. A new licensing system.
.Moore,G..
FAO/UNDP South China Sea Fisheries Development and Coordinating Programme, Manila (Philippines)
, Mar 1978.
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Report
REPORT NO.: 45 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7910
This project document reports the results of a visit by a FAO consultant to Thailand in 1978 to advise the government on legal and institutional issues arising out of the recommendations of the FAO/IOP/SCSP mission on the implications of the extension of national jurisdiction for the fisheries of Thailand, in particular on the establishment of a licensing system and the establishment of a programme for the revision of the fisheries laws of Thailand.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery regulations; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISEW, Thailand
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0912573 109-12573
Legal and institutional aspects of fisheries management in the Republic of Sierra Leone.
.Fidell,E.R..
FAO/UNDP Project for the Development of Fisheries in the Eastern Central Atlantic, Rome (Italy)
CECAF Tech. Rep., (no. 78/12)
, Aug 1978.
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: 47 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7909
This is a review of existing international agreements, laws and institutions affecting the management of fisheries in the republic of Sierra Leone and comments and recommendations concerning the legislation and institutions affecting fisheries management are given. These are followed by recommended principles for a new fisheries act.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery management; fishery regulations; exclusive economic zone; international agreements
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ASE, Sierra Leone
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: legislation; territorial waters; sea law
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0912570 109-12570
Mixed reaction to NZ quotas.
Anon.
Fish. News Int., 18(4), 3, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7909
New Zealand has increased the fin fish quotas of the USSR for the year March 1979-March 1980 by 5,000 tons to 65,000 tons and for South Korea also by 5,000 tons to 37,000 tons. Japan's quota of 86,000 tons is unchanged in proportion to the 65,000 tons granted for the shortened season 1978/79. Foreign licenced vessels will be required to fish mainly over the Chatham Rise and on the southern plateau in the areas adjacent to the Auckland and Campbell Islands.
DESCRIPTORS: quota regulations; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: PSE, New Zealand
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Pisces
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0911139 109-11139
Will foreign fish factories sail through the U.S. 200-mile limit?
Anon.
Fish. Gaz. (N.Y.), 95(9), 37-39, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7908
The Commerce Department of NOAA has decided not to implement regulations which would permit the sale of fish caught within the EEZ of the USA to foreign factory vessels only if the US harvest exceeded domestic processing capabilities. This decision was taken because there is nothing in law which restricts where a fisherman can sell his fish. The US fish processing industry feels that a lack of restrictions will be detremental to the expansion of the industry, and is lobbying to have the law altered.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery regulations; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: USA
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: trade; legislation; factory ships; processing fishery products
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1643

0911138 109-11138
Japanese quota.
Catch'78, 5(9), 3, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7908
Japan is allowed to catch in excess of 100,000 tonnes in the New Zealand 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone, up to 31 March, 1979. Japanese vessels caught 250,000 t in 1977 and 166,000 t in 1976.
DESCRIPTORS: quota regulations; commercial fishing; exclusive economic zone; fishery regulations
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: PSE, New Zealand; Japan
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0911114 109-11114
Les peches maritimes britanniques: une activite en crise.
The British maritime fisheries: an activity in crisis.
.Fournet,P..
Bordeaux 3 Univ., France
Norois, (no.99), 319-340, (1978)
LANGUAGES: French
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English ; French
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7908
Already seriously affected by the stagnation of domestic demand and by the over exploitation of certain species, the British maritime fishing industry has very poorly supported the effects of the recent energy crisis. Furthermore, the generalization of the 200 mile fishing limit in the North Atlantic has deprived British fleet owners of fishing areas that are particularly rich in commercial types of fish. A large part of the trawler fleet has been disbanded, the fish transformation industries are inadequately supplied in spite of an increase in imports, and many of the unemployed fishermen are finding it extremely difficult to adjust to conditions ashore. This situation accounts for the British attitude which refuses to make its 200 miles limit a community area, as is desired by the EEC and is asking for an exclusive fishing zone which would be capable of reviving its deep sea fishing activities and of maintaining an active coastal fishing program. Finally, in an attempt to save their high sea fishing fleet, the shipowners are attempting to create joint ventures overseas, and they have their eyes set on certain fishing zones in the Southern Hemisphere that are still under-exploited.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery economics; exclusive economic zone; fishery organizations
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: British Isles
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery industry; fishing vessels; overfishing; sociological aspects; EEC
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1561

0910094 109-10094
Russia takes a tumble catch drops below ten million tons.
Hjul,P.
Address not stated
Fish. News Int., 18(3), 19, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7907
The world catch in 1977 was estimated by FAO to have fallen to 73,501,000 tons from the record level of 74,717,200 tons in 1976. Japan was the top fishing nation with a catch increasing slightly over that of 1976 to reach 10,733,316 tons, a total exceeded only in 1973 and 1974. The USSR however, has experienced reduced catches. The 1977 catch was only 9,352,204 tons compared with over ten million in 1976. The industry has maintained its haul of many important species although there was a fall in the catch of Atlantic cod, Alaska pollack and Cape hake. The real slump in Russian fishing is found in species such as Atlantic redfishes, horse mackerel, and mackerel taken in great quantities in waters now within the 200 mile limits of Canada, the United States and the EEC. Peru's anchovy catch fell considerably and this country is now seventh in the catch league table. Catches by Peru and Chile of valuable pelagic fish such as the pilchard have risen. In 1976 these countries took about 530,000 tons but in 1977 this had risen to 1.5 m with Chile taking just under 600,000 tons and Peru 871,000 tons. In contrast, the South Africa pilchard catch slumped with a total in 1977 of only half the 640,000 tons of 1976.
DESCRIPTORS: fish catch statistics; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Japan; Russia; Peru; Chile
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1603

0910086 109-10086
Britain: major changes in fishing pattern.
Anon
Fish. News Int., 18(2), 2, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7907
The major change in the pattern of British fishing since the advent of 200-mile zones is evident in the results for the first nine months of 1978. These reveal that landings of demersal food fish by UK vessels dropped 85,000 metric tons in 1978 compared with 1977, a decline of 17%. For distant water ships, the drop was 65%. In July-September 1978, English trawlers caught only 12,263 tons in distant waters, down 20,000 tons on 1977. Fishing effort in the 1978 quarter was only one-third that of 1977. On the other hand, landings by near and middle water vessels increased. And English and Welsh inshore vessels landed 74,890 tons in the year ended September 1978. This was up 28%.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fish catch statistics
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: British Isles
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1603

0909981 109-09981
Japanese investment in the US fishing industry and its relation to the Two-Hundred-Mile Law.
Josephs,H.K.
1642 Kewalo St., Apt. 408, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA
Mar. Policy, 2(4), 255-274, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7907
After providing a statistical survey of Japanese direct investment in the US fishing industry, and a historical background of Japanese-US fishing relations, the author examines the statutory regulation of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the fishing industry. She then discusses international practice and restrictions on FDI, the recent response of Congress in view of the Two-Hundred-Mile Law, and the issue of protectionism and the competitive position of the US fishing industry.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; international cooperation
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: USA
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: Japan
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0909978 109-09978
American limits: how the US is controlling its 200-mile zone.
Fisher,J.
Address not stated
Fish. News Int., 18(2), 52-53, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7907

The Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 has four components. It sets out national standards for fisheries management. It establishes a 200-mile fishery conservation zone and declares exclusive national jurisdiction over all fishery resources in that zone except the tunas. Thidly, The act creates regionally fishery management councils charged with developing management plans for each fishery in that portion of the zone which lies in their region. Finally, it declares that foreign fishing within the conservation zone is no longer allowed except under two arrangements. To fish in the zone, a nation must have a treaty of fishery agreement with the USA. In this case, fishing is permitted until the document expires or is renegotiated. The Department of State is the only relevant agency in treaty matters. The other method involves getting a permit issued by the Department of Commerce, through the Secretary of State. US endorcement officers of the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Coast Guard spot check by boarding foreign fishing vessels or sometimes accompany vessels on trips as a live-aboard observers. The permit must be displayed in the wheelhouse of the vessel. There are tough civil and criminal penalties for violations of the Act. If the fines are not paid then all vessels of the fishing fleet from that nation may have their permits suspended. The eight Regional Fishery Management Councils are the basic tool for the management and conservation of America's fisheries within the 200-mile zone. There are three councils each on the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts, one in the Gulf of Mexico and one in the Caribbean which consists of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. These councils have major responsibility in fisheries management plans. They also review and revise estimates of optimum yield and allowable foreign fishing.

DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; resource management
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: USA
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery regulations
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0909975 109-09975
As esquadrilhas de fiscalizacao da costa.
The coast control fleet.
da Fonseca,H.A.
Address not stated
An. Clube Mil. Nav. Lisb., 108(7-9), 495-522, (1978)
LANGUAGES: Portuguese
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7907

This article is a concise report about the ships employed in the Portuguese coast control of the Algarve since 1837. Some general considerations about the evolution of fisheries especially after 1945 are made. The need to give the Portuguese Navy adequate means for efficient control of the Exclusive Economic Zone is discussed.

DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishing operations
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANE, Portugal
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: territorial waters
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0909939 109-09939
Catch-effort an price-cost trends in the Gulf of Mexico shrimp fishery: implications on Mexico's extended jurisdiction.
Blomo,V.; Griffin,W.L.; Nichols,J.P.
Texas A and M Univ., Agric. Econ. Dep., College Station, TX, USA
Mar. Fish. Rev., 40(8), 24-28, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
MFR Paper 1322.
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7907

The Gulf of Mexico shrimp fishery is the most valuable fishery in the United States today. Trends in the catch-effort and price-cost relationship in the Gulf of Mexico shrimp fishery are reviewed. In addition, these relationships provide a rudimentary framework for analyzing the effect of Mexico's extended 200-mile jurisdiction. The data series presented by Nichols and Griffin (1975) is updated and also a more accurate estimate of fishing effort by shrimp vessels (Griffin, 1977) is provided. The extension of Mexico's offshore fishing zone was analyzed using the effort-landings relationship derived earlier and the survey of costs and revenues. The extension would have adverse effects on the U.S. Gulf Fleet, particularly the same type of vessels interviewed. Although the largest calculated loss from Mexico's policy amounts to 8% of the value of all shrimp landed, it would seem that the effects will largely be felt in Florida- and Texas-based vessels which do nearly all the fishing by U.S. Gulf vessels in Mexican waters.

DESCRIPTORS: catch/effort; economic analysis; fishery economics; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ASW, Mexico Gulf
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Penaeidae
IDENTIFIERS: jurisdiction
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1561

0908946 109-08946
Water limits help SA hake.
.Stuttaford,M..
Address not stated
Fish. News Int., 18(3), 2, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7906
Hake Merluccius capensis} stocks off the South African coast appear to have entered a recovery phase following the claim to a 200-mile economic zone in November 1977. Local deepsea trawlers filled their 113,500 ton hake quota during November 1978 and were allocated another 5,000 tons. Inshore trawlers worked a 5,000 ton quota, while Japan had 5,000 tons and Israel 1,500 tons. Local trawlermen are concerned over the continued presence of foreign trawlers in South African waters as their fleet can easily exploit the entire maximum allowable catch of hake. The pelagic shoal fish quota for 1979 has been set at 380,000 tons.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery statistics
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: PSW, South Africa
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Merluccius capensis
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1603

0908814 109-08814
Japanese to cut Gulf tuna fleet.
Anon
Fish. News Int., 18(3), 9, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7906
Japanese tuna fishermen have agreed to reduce the number of vessels working in the Gulf of Mexico, inside the US 200-mile zone. In 1978 Japan had more than 90 permits to fish in US Gulf waters. Under the new agreement, she will have only 24 and never fish more than 20 vessels at one time. Foreign boats are not allowed to keep fish other than tuna hooked on longlines inside 200 miles. US observers have found 369 bill fish taken by Japanese vessels in 27 days with about two-thirds dead on release. Bill fish are a popular sporting fish among Americans. And in a country where sport angling may be economically more important than commercial fishing, this has been one reason for the new Japanese agreement. The Gulf Fish Management Council has responsibility for fisheries, but tuna were exempt from regulation. While foreign boats are free to catch tuna in US waters without control they must have permits to take other fish even if they don't keep them. Tuna longlines do catch bill fish and sharks. Japan agreed to the vessel limit for several reasons. Bluefin tuna that they take in the US zone sells wholesale in Japa for $9 a lb. (.45 kilos), and Japan already has permits to catch two thirds of the US fish surplus.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery management; permits
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ASW, Mexico Gulf
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Thunnidae
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0908813 109-08813; 109-08999
Seychelles claim 200.
Anon
Fish. News Int., 18(3), 7, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7906
The Seychelles group of 92 islands in the Indian Ocean of each Africa has claimed a vast 800,000 square km of ocean by proclaiming a 200-mile fishing limit. It is estimated that foreign vessels from Russia, Korea, Taiwan and Japan are taking about 250,000 tons of fish a year out of this zone.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW, Seychelles
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0908809 109-08809
Mexico's new fishing department, the exclusive economic zone, and the establishment of a world fishing bank. Presented at): North Carolina Goernor's Conference on Fishery Management under Extended Jurisdictin Raleigh, NC (USA) 11 Oct 1977.
.Vargas,J.A..
Mexico Internatl. Fish. Affairs, Fish. Dep., Mexico
Sea Grant Publ. N.C. Univ. Sea Grant Program
In): Extended fishery jurisdiction: problems and progress, 1977.
Jurgensen,K.M.; Covington,A.P. eds.)
, Publ. by): North Carolina Sea Grant Program-Raleigh, NC (USA)., Jan 1978.
En.
DOC TYPE: Conference; Book
REPORT NO.: p 209-217
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7906
The creation of the Fishing Department, establishment of the 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and the recent publication of Mexico's National Fishery Development Plan: 1977-1982, make evident that the rational utilization of marine resources constitutes one of the highest priorities of Mexico's current administration. The need to create an international organization to finance fishing projects in developing countries (World Fishing Bank) is discussed. Mexico proposes three alternatives: (1) establishment of an interntional financial organization to encourage and finance marine development projects only (2) adoption of a more aggressive policy by both the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) that should give priority to those projects associated with the development of marine resources or (3) the creation of International Research Centers for the Utilization of Marine Resources. The proposed International Research Centers should be located in strategic places around the world.
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Mexi
IDENTIFIERS: economics
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0907681 109-07681
Mass move to curb overfishing.
Anon.
Catch '78., 5(3), 10-13, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7905
Fishermen are becoming too efficient for their industry to survive in its present form. New 200-mile exclusive economic zones (EEZ) will restrict catches by the highly productive long-distance fishing fleets and give stocks a chance to recover. Consumers will have to accept new fish products, including krill, which have been little exploited. As the spread of EEZ's brings in a new type of marine regime, those who manage the EEZ's will have to regulate the condition of the stocks to fishing efficiency and to the demand for fish.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery management; exclusive economic zone
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1604

0907564 109-07564
200-mile economic zones fishing limits and the EEC.
Prattis,J.I.
Carleton Univ., Ottawa, Canada
Marit. Policy Manage., 5(4), 327-331, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7905
From January 1, 1977 a number of nations unilaterally estalished 200-mile economic zones following the failure of the U.N. to arrive at a consensus on international fishing limits, producing important consequences for the countries involved as wel as other countries engaged in distant water fishing. One result is that the authority of international regulatory bodies is undermined, and the exchange of multilateral agreements discriminates against smaller nations which are totally dependent on fisheries. The EEC fisheries policy was formulated following the creation of 200-mile limits, and incorporates an external policy, an internal policy based on quota systems and controlled marketing, and reciprocal agreements with third countries. Conflicts exist, however, between the member countries notably the claim of Scottish and Irish fisheries over dependence on coastal areas, which has resulted in considerable pressure and lobbying of the British agriculture minister. Negotiations on a common fisheries policy for the EEC are likely to be protracted, and will depend on basic research and public debate.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery regulations
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: EEC
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: international agreements; quota regulations; resource management
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0907562 109-07562
The northwest African fishery: problems of management and development.
Everett,G.V.
FAO/UNDP Project for the Development of Fisheries in the Eastern Central Atlantic, Rome (Italy)
CECAF Tech. Rep., (no.78/6)
, 1978.
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: 43 p
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7905
The CECAF subregion extending from Guinea Bissau to Morocco is particularly rich in fish resources, and therefore deserves special attention in regard to resource management. The fishing grounds are intensively fished by foreign-based fleets, in addition to substantial fishing activity being practised on the same stocks by locally based fleets (which includes that based on the Canary Isles but not on mainland Spain). This paper highlights some of the trends currently discernible and discusses the decisions which are being taken, and which should be taken in future, to ensure that optimal management and development of fisheries in the subregion can occur.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery management; fishery development; exclusive economic zones; fishery resources
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ASE, Africa
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1604

0907529 109-07529
Japan's challenge - how to raise catches.
Pownall,P.
Address not stated
Fish. News Int., 18(1), 12-13, (1979)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7905
Japan, a nation of 113 million people, relies heavily on fishing to supply the food needs of her population. The annual fisheries production is 10-11 million tons, most of it supplied to a fleet of 425,000 fishing vessels. However, more than half of the distant water catch is likely to be affected by proposed 200 mile zones and Japan is now directing her efforts towards encouraging joint fishing ventures to maintain or raise her catches.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery development; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Japan
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1561

0906352 109-06352
The sea fisheries of the European Community in the context of enlargement.
White Fish Authority, Edinburgh (UK). Fishery Economics Research Unit
FERU Occas. Pap. Ser., (no.2)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7904
Such have been the changes brought about by the extension of fishing limits, that effects on one large fishing nation are likely to have direct and indirect effects on other fishing and fish consuming nations. A major world fishing country such as Spain, fishing in a number of different oceans, is likely to be particularly affected by current changes in fishing limits. As with the UK, the precise effects will not be known until the jigsaw of quotas, limits and agreements falls into place. Indirectly, the UK would be involved in paying for the implementation of any management policy in the Mediterranean more directly she would be contributing, possibly heavily, to the restructuring of the aspirant members' fleets and processing industries (at a time when she would be paying for the same restructuring at home). Low productivity levels in the aspirant member countries indicate the need for expensive redeployment schemes for fishermen in certain areas.
DESCRIPTORS: international agreement; fishery regulations; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Spain; British Isles
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery development; sea law
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0903847 109-03847; 209-02079
Sea Laws for Australian waters.
Anon.
Seatrade, 8(8), 81, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7903
The powers of Australian States are to be extended to cover the waters and seabed of the three-mile territorial sea. The decision is part of a package marking significant Federal concessions to the States on control of offshore waters. Control beyond the territorial limit and extending to 200 nautical miles will be vested in joint Commonwealth-state authorities with responsibility for mining and fishing arrangements. Extension of state powers to cover the three-mile territorial waters ensures that development and control of ports, dredging operations and local marine pollution will remain state responsibilities. The joint authorities will be responsible for permits to foreign fishing operators and associated port agreements and will have the option to assign specific 'fisheries' to either state, Federal or joint control. States will control mining within their three-mile zones but beyond this point the local authority will consist of two ministers, one each from the state and Commonwealth, with the latter retaining a veto. It is understood that existing royalty and lease arrangements under the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, which regulates offshore petroleum mining, will remain.
DESCRIPTORS: oil and gas exploration; continental shelves; territorial waters; legislation; underwater exploitation; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Australia Coasts; Australia
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2121; 2405; 2122; 1121

0903690 109-03690
Focus on South Pacific fisheries: Papua puts accent on skipjack boost.
Anon
Fish. News Int., 17(11), 26-27, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7902
Papua New Guinea has formulated a new fisheries policy which will give the national government, and not individual provincial governments, control over the fish resources of the country. With the recent declaration of a 200-mile economic zone, Papua New Guinea has control over some 700,000 square miles of sea. The potential skipjack tuna and billfish catch in this area is estimated at around 100,000 tons a year. The government's long-term policy is for the PNG tuna and other fish stocks to be taken by a national fleet and to have most of the tuna processed locally in government joint venture projects with foreign investors. It is planning a fleet capable of fully exploiting tuna resources in the EEZ within ten years and to set up shore bases and processing plants.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery management; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Papua New Guinea
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1604; 1642

0903283 109-03283
Australia to tighten coastal surveillance.
Anon.
Fish. News Int., 17(9), 20, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7902
Australia is bringing in a major programme to improve surveillance and enforcement of the waters off her coast. The changes reflect the government's concern over increased evidence of smuggling, unauthorised landings, quarantine breaches and other illegal activities along Australia's northern coast. They also take account of the need to enforce the fishery laws when the 200-mile Australian fishing zone (AFZ) is proclaimed. The new programe includes: (1) Introduction of daily air searches of northern coastal areas between Geraldton (Western Australia) and Cairns (Queensland) by civil aircraft on charter to the federal government. (2) Extension of aerial surveillance by RAAF long-range Maritime patrol aircraft to cover the 200-mile fishing zone and to meet other special requirements. (3) An increase from seven to nine in the number of RAN patrol boats directly available for civil surveillance and enforcement. (4) The appointment of the Minister for Transport as the Government spokesman on the nature and adequacy of civil coastal surveillance matters and the improvement of surveillance management. (5) Improvements in surveillance and intelligence collection which would improve and extend existing voluntary reporting systems and encourage wider general public reporting. (6) Continuation of existing surveillance activities specifically directed to the detection of Indo-Chinese refugee boats.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery regulations
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Australia coasts
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0903280 109-03280
Spaniards warned off EEC waters and there is trouble with Portugal, too.
Anon.
Fish. News Int., 17(9), 7, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7902
Spain is one of the worst-hit of western European countries by the extensions of limits out to the 200-mile exclusive economic zone. Her catch has dropped from 1.54 million tons in 1976 to 1.38 million tons in 1977 but there has been little change in the composition of her fleet. Many Spanish vessels have been arrested and their skippers fined for fishing in EEC waters and in August the Spanish government instructed all boats not licenced to fish there to stop operating in the area. This caused a bitter response from fishermen as only about 120 of some 500 vessels in Spain's northern ports are licenced. Faced with ruin, the trawlermen from the Basque country decided to defy the ban which has since been lifted. Five Spanish boats have also been arrested by the Portuguese and accused of operating betwen 6 and 12 miles off the coast of Portugal. This dispute is over interpretation of the new fisheries law in Portugal which implements a 200-mile limit, although a recent pact between Portugal and Spain allows vessels of both countries to work between 6 and 12 miles of the Iberian Peninsula. Portuguese fishermen are urging their government to protect from from a Spanish fishing invasion by restricting fishing and by a phase-out up to 1985.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery regulations
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANE, Spain
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: EEC
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0903279 109-03279
Malta claims a wider limit but only out to 25 miles.
Anon
Fish. News Int., 17(8), 11, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7902
The Maltese Parliament has approved a bill which extends the island's territorial waters from six to twelve miles and the fishing zone from 20 to 25 miles. The fishing zone has had to be extended because Malta has not concluded fishing agreements with her neighbours other than with Libya who have longer fish resources. The agreement with Libya is that a fleet of 16 trawlers can fish the waters of both countries, an arrangement which is advantageous to Malta.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery regulations
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Malta
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0903231 109-03231
Economic impact of Mexico's 200-mile offshore fishing zone on the United States Gulf of Mexico shrimp fishery.
Griffin,W.L.; Beattie,B.R.
Texas A and M Univ., College Station, TX 77843, USA
Land Econ., 54(1), 27-38, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7902
Given the present shrimp price and cost-of-production situation, it appears that adjustment to Mexico's 200-mile extended jurisdiction will not result in negative rents for the US Gulf shrimp fleet. Additional evidence supporting this conclusion is the present backlog of orders for new vessels. Clearly, firm exit will not be required to 'reestablish equilibrium. Of course, fewer entrants will be attracted to the industry than otherwise might have been. In this context the US has been denied access to a potential social gain due to Mexico's action. However, the present favorable economic environment facing the Gulf shrimp industry should effectively buffer resources currently employed in the industry from dislocation or underemployment.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; shellfish fisheries; fishery economics
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ASW, Mexico
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Natantia
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery development
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1561

0901856 109-01856; 209-01087
The South China Sea: prospects for marine regionalism.
Valencia,M.J.
Environ. Policy Inst., 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848, USA
Mar. Policy, 2(2), 87-104, (178)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7902
When individual state jurisdiction is extended to 200 nm, all the South China Sea will fall within national claims. Possible resulting issues of mutual concern which may provide impetus to functional marine regionalism include settlement of boundary disputes, management of demersal and pelagic fisheries and fisheries resources, marine environmental protection and control, access and compensation for geographically disadvantaged states, and possible closed-sea regimes. Participation of an individual political entity in a functional marine regional arrangement for any of these issues will be predicted by national perception of the overall costs and benefits of such participation.
DESCRIPTORS: regions; exclusive economic zone; natural resources; management; marine policy; fishery regulations
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISEW, South China Sea
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fisheries
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2121; 2124; 1121; 1565

0901741 109-01741; 209-00039
Indian Ocean fisheries. The 200-mile economic zone.
Khan, R.
LANGUAGES: English
Includes bibliography p.241-257
DOC TYPE: Bibliography; Book
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7901
By an extension of jurisdiction to 200 miles, states wish to harvest most of the living resources of the oceans for their exclusive appropriation. The legal device should then be construed as a happy solution for the developing nations' nutritional and/or balance of payments problems. This book examines this rather simplistic scenario more closely. The author investigates the policy motivations of those that proposed (and opposed) the 200 mil EEZ, which includes fisheries, in the UN Seabed Committee, and subjects the concept to a rigorous socio-legal scrutiny. The concept is then applied to the Indian Ocean fisheries. The picture which emerges suggests that the problems of the developing coastal states of the Indian Ocean do not end with the declaration of 200 mile fisheries zones. The author proposes action, such as drastic revision of the fisheries administrations, adoption of modern business methods, etc.
DESCRIPTORS: marine fisheries; fishery regulations; exclusive economic zone; fishery economics
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW
IDENTIFIERS: territorial waters; sea law
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1604; 1565; 2122

0901555 109-01555
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7901
DESCRIPTORS: fishery management; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: USA coasts
ENVIRONMENT: Brackish
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1604

0858261 208-08261
The delimitation of exclusive economic zones.
Kapoor, D.C.
Int. Hydrogr. Bur., Monaco
Marit. Policy Manage., 4(5), 255-263, (1977)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7812
In this paper some of the problems relating to the delimitation of maritime boundaries, particularly that of exclusive economic zones are examined, as they affect the hydrographic surveyor.
DESCRIPTORS: international waters; hydrography; exclusive economic zone
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2121

0858260 208-08260
The origins of 200-mile offshore zones.
Hollick, A.L.
Ocean Policy Proj., Sch. Adv. Int. Stud., Johns Hopkins Univ., Washington, DC, USA
Am. J. Int. Law, 71(3), 494-500, (1977)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7812
This review presents background information on the 200 mile offshore zone concept, describing its historical origins, and its adoption by various countries, up to the beginning of March, 1977, when a 200 mile zone was adopted by the USA.
DESCRIPTORS: coastal zone; exclusive economic zone; historical account
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: sea law
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2121

0852669 208-02669
The problems of hydrocarbon extraction.
Smith, H.D.
Dep. Marit. Stud., Univ. Wales, Inst. Sci. Technol., Cardiff, UK)
Marit. Policy Manage., 4(6), 351-376, (1977)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7804
The problems associated with hydrocarbon extraction in the EEZ are discussed under the headings of resources and environment, technology and the industrial structure, government management, decision-making, and policy formulation. Policy areas identified include boundary delimitation relative to resources, environment and technology, coordination and decision-making machinery, relationships with UK and EEC energy policies, and regional planning of the sea and coastal areas used by the off-shore industry.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; hydrocarbons; underwater exploitation; natural resources; government policy
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: EEC; offshore industry
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2405

0851945 208-01945
The continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone: the problem of delimitation at UNCLOS III.
Brown, E.D.
Cent. Mar. Law Policy, Univ. Wales, Inst. Sci. Technol., Cardiff, UK)
Marit. Policy Manage., 4(6), 377-408, (1977)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7804
If the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea succeeds in adopting a new Caracas Convention on the Law of the Sea, it is likely to embody detailed provisions on the delimitation of both the continental shelf and the new zone, the exclusive economic zone. In this paper, the most recent draft of these rules - contained in the Revised Single Negotiating Text - is subjected to a detailed and critical scrutiny which leads to the conclusion that the Sixth Session of the Conference still has a great deal of work to do before agreement can be reached on a satisfactory set of rules.
DESCRIPTORS: sea law; legislation; conferences; exclusive economic zone; continental shelf; international agreements
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: United Nations
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122

0851936 208-01936
The EEZ: International enforcement problems.
Young, E.
Address not stated)
Marit. Policy Manage., 4(6), 315, (1977)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7804
This paper, sets out the problems and discusses possible solutions related to the policing of, and protection of economic activities undertaken in, offshore zones over which coastal states will be expected to exercise jurisdiction.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; disputes
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2121

0851935 208-01935
The exclusive economic zone: criteria and machinery for the resolution of international conflicts between different users of the EEZ.
Brown, E.D.
Dep. Law, Univ. Wales, Inst. Sci. Technol., Cardiff, Wales, UK)
Marit. Policy Manage., 4(6), 325-350, (1977)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7804
It is highly probable that one of the results of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea will be the recognition of a new jurisdictional zone - the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). This 200-mile zone will be used for a variety of potentially conflicting purposes by both the coastal state and non-coastal states and it is therefore important to ensure that the new convention emerging from the conference should establish criteria and make provision for machinery for the resolution of the international conflicts between different users which will undoubtedly arise. This paper contains a critical analysis of the latest draft articles under consideration at the Conference and considers the criteria by reference to which disputes might be resolved.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; legislation; sea law; conferences; disputes
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: United Nations
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2121

0850703 208-00703
Law of the sea: breaking the deadlock
Charney, J.I.
Address not stated
Foreign Aff., (April), p. 598-629, (1977)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7802
The author argues that reasonable compromise on the 3 crucial deadlock areas - the legal status of the agreed 200 mile economic zone, a regime for exploiting the resources of the deep sea-bed, and the rights of landlocked and geographically disadvantaged states - is indeed feasible, and that failure to achieve agreement will have consequences that would be serious and potentially disastrous in two respects. First, there would be a renewed wave of unilateral claims and actions respecting the oceans themselves, which could lead to outright conflict and certainly to serious friction and second, a failure in this test case of the possibility of universal negotiation can only cast a very dark shadow on other negotiations aimed at resolving problems that exist between the developed and the developing countries.
DESCRIPTORS: sea law; exclusive economic zone
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: territorial waters; mineral resources; fishery resources; underwater exploitation; navigation
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122; 1122

0815246 108-15246
The effect of 200 mile limits on fisheries management in the Northeast Atlantic.
Brander, K.M.
Fish. Lab., Lowestoft, UK
FAO, Rome (Italy)
FAO Fish. Tech. Pap., (no.183)
PUBL: FAO, Rome (Italy), 1978, 19p.
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Book
REPORT NO.: ISBN 92-5-100592-3
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7812
The extension of fishing limits in the Northeast Atlantic has led to a fall in the catches by distant water fleets, but has resolved few of the management problems. This is because most major stocks are shared between coastal states so that bilateral or international agreement is still needed on their management and on the allocation of property rights. The distribution of catches and the migrations of the major stocks are described briefly in order to illustrate the interrelated difficulties of management and allocation which have been encountered. The uses and limitations of bioeconomic models in helping to clarify and resolve these issues are discussed. It is not yet clear what form the new management institutions for the Northeast Atlantic will take and the EEC, whose members are committed to a common fisheries policy, poses special problems. A regional council structure is suggested for providing management advice which takes account of the economic and social needs of the fishing industry as well as the conservation of the stocks.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery management; fishery regulations; legislation
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANE
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0814240 108-14240; 208-08265
Maritime limits and boundaries.
Hodgson, R.D.
Dep. State, Washington, DC, USA
Mar. Geod., 1(2), 155-163, (1977)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7812
The third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea is attempting to codify international law for the use of ocean space. While the process of negotiations continues and many political-legal problems remain to be solved, certain issues appear to be at, or near, a stage of general agreement. A major element of the emerging consensus involves the 'baseline,' the line from which all claims to zones of sovereignty or jurisdiction are measured. In addition, the Conference has generally accepted a breadth of 12 nautical miles for the sovereign territorial sea and 200 nautical miles for a coastal state zone of economic competence. An acceptable definition, in a legal sense, of the continental shelf seems to be provided. A major problem in the division of ocean space among States involves the delimitation of boundaries between adjacent States - those sharing a common land boundary - and opposite States - those suited so as to face each other across bodies of water. The issue remains divisive. The final treaty or convention, if successfully negotiated, will not, however, address technical issues. These important problems will have to be resolved by scientists and technicians concerned with the earth measurements in the post-treaty era.
DESCRIPTORS: Law of the Sea; exclusive economic zones
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: United Nations
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: jurisdiction; territorial waters; continental shelves; boundaries
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122

0814039 108-14039
Report from South Africa Pilchard pillage!
Anon.
Fish. News Int., 17(7), 14-15, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7811
In the first two months of the South West African pelagic fishing season limited catches of pilchards (Sardinops ocellata) have been made: a mere 20,500 tons against last years 69,000 tons and 250,000 tons in 1975 and 1976. These landings were largely influenced by restrictions. This year's quotas had not been announced by early June but it is expected to be 125,000 tons for pilchards, it is feared that conservation efforts on behalf of the SWA pilchard are being negated by foreign mid-water trawlers, most of whom were excluded from South African waters on Novemebr 1st 1977 when that country implemented a 200-mile exclusive fishing zone. However, both anchovy and pilchards have yielded high body oil contents indicating taht environmental conditions are not as adverse as they have been for the past three or four years and it is hoped that there will be good egg and larval survival this year which will contribute to a recovery in the pilchard stocks. South African pelagic fishermen are however having an excellent season having landed over 70,000 tons of pilchards, 50,000 tons red eye (round herring) and 130,000 tons of anchovy. No mackerel have as yet been caught though the fishing industry is still hopeful. The pelagic quotas in South Africa had all been filled or nearly filled by early June but if mackerel is found the Department of Industries will allow those factories with canneries to catch limited quantities of the species for processing for human consumption and these catches will be deducted from next year's quotas.
DESCRIPTORS: catch statistics; commercial species; exclusive economic zone; quota regulations
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: PSW, Africa
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Sardinops ocellata
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: exploitation
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1603

0813756 108-13756
The patriomonial sea to the rescue of the Gulf of California.
Szekely, A.
Address not stated
Nat. Resour. J., 17(1), 113-122, (1977)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7811
During the last 20 years, several sectors of the Mexican Community have alleged that the Gulf of California should be regarded as an integral part of the Mexican territory. In 1975 the Mexican plans to claim a 200 mile patriomonial sea or exclusive economic zone, which among other things would close the Gulf of California to foreign fishermen. The author analyses the international law governing the regime of the waters of the Gulf of California, to facilitate a judgement on the legality of the Mexican action.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishing grounds
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISE, California Gul
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0813754 108-13754
Establishing a 200-mile Fisheries Zone.
Congress of the United States, Office of Technology Assessment.
Fisheries, 2(4), 3-6, (1977)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7811
In March 1977, US jurisdictions over offshore fisheries were extended to cover a 200 mile limit. Implementation of the law requires a high level of understanding and management capability if restoration and conservation of fish stocks is to be effective. It is recognised that the following factors require re-evaluation: (1) management concepts and guidelines, and relationships between Federal Agencies and Regional Councils (2) stock assessment, plus economic and management information availability. Recommendations are made for future developments, whereby existing fisheries may be improved, new stocks utilised, and co-ordination of data enhanced.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery management; conservation
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: USA
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery regulations; legislation; resource management
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0813752 108-13752
Navy helps in patrolling fishing grounds.
Anon.
Lloyd's List, (no.50834), 11, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7811
Canada's fishing zone now extends over more than one million square miles of ocean which must be effectively patrolled and policed to maintain control of fish quotas. A surveillance programme has been initiated involving air coverage for the purpose of location and identification of fishing fleets, together with ship patrols, also to locate and identify, but primarily for examination of log books, sampling of catches and inspection of nets and equipment. The intent of this new effort is to ensure that one third of all foreign and one sixth of all Canadian fishing vessels are inspected. For this the DFE has help from Marine Command in both tracker and Argus flight support.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; monitoring
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Canada
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0813750 108-13750
The limit for sail boats!
Anon.
Fish. News Int., 17(3), 3, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7811
India's small-scale fishermen and their many thousands of primitive sail boats will get special protection in the future if a plan now being prepared is adopted. In an interim report, a working group appointed by the government suggests that the small boats should be the only ones allowed to fish in the immediate coastal waters five to six kilometres off the shore. Mechanised boats would only be permitted to work outside this limit. The working group is preparing an integrated plan for the development of India's fish resources out to the 200-mile zone. It is also looking at inland waters. The plan envisages an investment in fisheries amounting to Rs.10,000 million (about L550 million). The idea is to incorporate the projects for fisheries in India's six five-year plan (1979-85). If implemented, they would, says the group, double the fish catch (2.4 million tons in 1976) and generate one million new jobs. By 1985, the working group plans for a fleet of 500 deepsea trawlers, compared with the present 50 or 60. The number of small mechanised boats would rise from 14,000 to 20,000. And another 100,000 sailboats would be commissioned over the five-year plan period. Among the countries reported to have offered assistance are Britain, Norway, Poland, Sweden, and the United States. Discussions have also been held with representatives of the World Bank. The overall plan includes development of a coast guard service to protect India's fishing waters from foreign poachers.
DESCRIPTORS: fishing grounds; exclusive economic zone; resource development
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: India
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: international agreements; fishery development
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565; 1561

0813747 108-13747
The two hundred mile limit - Australia's big future.
Anon.
Fish. News Int., 17(7), 28-29, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7811
Extension of Australia's fishing zone (which comes into full force in 1979) will give this vast country control over a sea area nearly as large as its land mass. Australia has one of the longest ice-free coastlines in the world extending over 33 degrees in latitude, but the fishing resources do not match the immensity of the zone itself. With the stimulus of the EEZ however, the fishing industry is expectd to expand considerably as large areas of deep ocean will come under Australian jurisdiction with additonal new fishing areas in both the north and south of the country. Fish licencing will come into effect for foreign vessels with stiff penalties for unlicenced fishing and for infringements of regulations.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishing grounds
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Australia
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery regulations
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0812133 108-12133; 208-07487
A report to the President and the Congress by the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere: 5th Annual Report.
National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere, Washington, DC (USA)
PUBL: US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC (USA)., 1976, 64 p.
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Report
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7811
Some topics appear in a NACOA Report for the first time (Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Air Pollution Research and Development Weather and Air Safety Diving Safety). Some have been touched on in previous Annual Reports (Policy and Planning for Marine Affairs Energy from Offshore Sources Defense Oceanography Climate Change Weather Modification). The Chapter on Sea Grant is a brief account of a special report to be published later this year. The Committee has come to be called on more frequently than before for testimony and for advice and finds more occasion to offer advice on its own volition. NACOA normally meets once a month during the year to be briefed on a host of subjects bearing on marine and atmospheric affairs and to prepare for this Annual Report. In addition, it forms ad hoc panels, which develop specific subjects in greater depth than can be done in plenary sessions, for subsequent discussion and action by the parent Committee. This work, where appropriate, forms the basis for chapters in this report. During this past year, several important marine issues arose which required NACOA to comment prior to this Annual Report. One such problem is the tragic possibility that the Glomar Explorer, a unique ocean engineering instrument, may be scrapped. A second was the relation of the developing National Fisheries Plan to the significant fisheries legislation extending jurisdiction in U.S. coastal waters out to 200 miles. NACOA will be following with great interest and full attention the ways in which the 200-mile extended fisheries jurisdiction legislation is put into practice and how it influences the well-being of the United States coastal fisheries. NACOA actions undertaken on these two items, among others, are reported on at the end of this Report.
DESCRIPTORS: annual reports; energy; diving; safety regulations; marine policy; Glomar Explorer; drilling vessels; exclusive economic zone; fishery regulations
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: USA; USA coasts
IDENTIFIERS: air pollution; oceanography; climatic change
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2121; 1121; 1565

0812065 108-12065
Cuba to grant permits to U.S. anglers.
Anon.
Int. Mar. Angler, 40(1), 3, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7810
The Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Cuba recently notified the Secretary of State in Washington, DC that they will consider granting permits for United States citizens to engage in sport fishing for billfishes in their economic zone.
DESCRIPTORS: sport fishing; fishery regulations; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ASW, Cuba
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1605

0812062 108-12062
Halibut fishery benefits from 200-mil economic zone with more logical management.
Myhre, R.J.
Address not stated
West. Fish., 95(6), 21-22, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7810
Now that Canada and the USA have extended that national jurisdiction to 200 miles offshore, INPFC no longer plays a role in the management of the Bering Sea halibut. For the first time since 1963, IPHC can change the area boundaries in the Bering Sea and manage the stocks in more logical units.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery management; fishery regulations; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: IN, Bering Sea; USA; Canada
TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTORS: Hippoglossoides stenolepis
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1604

0808482 108-08482
Fishery resources of the Indian economic zone.
George, P.C.; Raja, B.T.A.; George, K.C.
Minist. Agric. Irrig., Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi, India
Integrated Fisheries Project Silver Jubilee Celebrations Cochin, India - October, 1977. Souvenir.
Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin
India)
, 1978, p. 79-116
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Bibliography; Book
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7807
The present marine fish production of India is about 1.5 mil.t. mostly coming from nearshore waters of less than 50 m depth. The total area comprised by these grounds is about 100,000 km(SUP-2), approx 25% of the area of the continental shelf and approx 5% of the EEZ. This article gives a brief review of the present status of fisheries in the Indian Ocean, to qualify and quantify the potential of fisheries within the Indian EEZ.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery resources; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ISW, India
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: stock assessment
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1601

0808377 108-08377
Australia extends fish zone.
Anon.
Lloyd's List, (no. 50836), 2, (1978)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7807
The Australian Government yesterday introduced legislation to extend Australia's fishing zone to 200 miles, the world's largest single fishing area. Australia will however grant access to the area to foreign fishermen to exploit resources which Australian fishermen could not adequately develop. The legislation also provides the means of exercising an extensive and effective control over any foreign fishing operation within the Australian fishing zone. Japanese, Russian and Taiwanese trawlers are at present operating in the area and the new zone will heavily tax Australia's ability to police its coastline. So far this year, Australian Navy patrol boats have arrested three Japanese and one Taiwanese trawler for fishing inside the present 12-mile zone. The prawn-rich Gulf of Carpentaria will be closed to foreign trawlers immediately. The bill is not expected to be passed until the middle of this year.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; fishery regulations
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Australia coasts
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: resource management
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0808375 108-08375
How Canadians plan to police their 200 miles.
Anon.
Offshore Fish., p. 302-306, 311, (Oct 1977)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7807
The Government of Canada is resolved to be both tough and realistic in guarding their new 200 mile fishing limit. Toughness will entail rigorous patrolling of the EEZ with naval ships and aircraft. Realism will mean allocating a reasonable portion of the fish catch to be taken by foreign vessels.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; resource management
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Canada
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery regulations
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0807207 108-07207; 208-03867
Sweden's fishing limits extended.
Anon
Sea Technol., 18(10), 9, (1977)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7806
Effective Jan 1 1978 Sweden will join the many sea fronting nations that have declared fishery conservation limits off their coasts. Although Sweden does not face an ocean, it will enforce limits on the Baltic Sea, including the Bothnian Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia and the Skagerrak on the west coast, which extends westward past Norway and the northern peninsula tip of Denmark, Jutland. Unaffected for the time being is the Kattegat, which Sweden shares with Jutland.
DESCRIPTORS: fishery regulations; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: Sweden
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: international agreements
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1565

0804868 108-04868; 208-02788
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the French Republic of the one part, and the Government of the Swiss Confederation, of the other part regarding the status, privileges and immunities of the Court of Arbitration on Delimitation of the continental shelf between the United Kingdom and France and persons participating in the work of the Court, Berne, 14 January 1977.
Treaty Series, (no. 86) (Cmnd. 6956)
PUBL: HMSO, London (UK)., 1977, 20 p.
LANGUAGES: English ; French
LO.35.
DOC TYPE: Legislative; Book
REPORT NO.: ISBN 0-10-169560-8
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7805
No abstract necessary.
DESCRIPTORS: continental shelves; international agreements legislation; exclusive economic zone
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: ANE, British Isles; ANE, France
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2122

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0803247 108-03247; 208-01375
The EEZ and the progress of fisheries negotiations January to May 1977.
Steel, D.I.A.
White Fish Auth., Fish. Econ. Res. Unit, Edinburgh, UK
Marit. Policy Manage., 4(6), 425-430, (1977)
LANGUAGES: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7803
This paper discusses negotiations, relative to sea fisheries, in terms of international arrangements - arrangements between the European Economic Community (EEC) and Third Countries and those between member states of the EEC.
DESCRIPTORS: exclusive economic zone; international agreements; fishery regulations
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS: EEC
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: fishery industry
SECTION HEADING CODES: 2121

0802482 108-02482
Law of the sea: breaking the deadlock.
Charney, J.I.
Address not stated
Foreign Aff., (April), p. 598-629, (1977)
LANGUAGES: English
DOC TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7803
The author argues that reasonable compromise on the 3 crucial deadlock areas - the legal status of the agreed 200 mile economic zone, a regime for exploiting the resources of the deep sea-bed, and the rights of landlocked and geographically disadvantaged states - is indeed feasible, and that failure to achieve agreement will have consequences that would be serious and potentially disastrous in two respects. First, there would be a renewed wave of unilateral claims and actions respecting the oceans themselves, which could lead to outright conflict and certainly to serious friction and second, a failure in this test case of the possibility of universal negotiation can only cast a very dark shadow on other negotiations aimed at resolving problems that exist between the developed and the developing countries.
DESCRIPTORS: sea law; exclusive economic zone
ENVIRONMENT: Marine
IDENTIFIERS: territorial waters; mineral resources; fishery resources; underwater exploitation; navigation
SECTION HEADING CODES: 1122

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